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1400

1500

1600

1610

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History 1600 - 1610

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1400-1451

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31 pages (2024)

1451 To 1500

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History and Slides

1400-1451

(Text Wikipedia)
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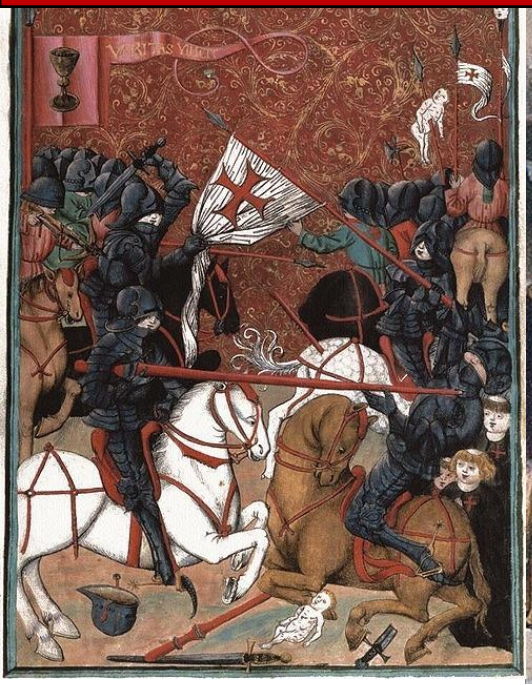
31 pages (2024)



January–December 1400

January – Henry IV of England quells the Epiphany Rising and executes the Earls of Kent, Huntingdon and Salisbury, and the Baron le Despencer, for their attempt to have Richard II restored as king.
February – Henry Percy (Hotspur) leads English incursions into Scotland.
February 14 – The deposed Richard II of England dies by means unknown in Pontefract Castle. It is likely that King Henry IV ordered his death by starvation, to prevent further uprisings.
March 23 – Five-year-old Trần Thiếu Đế is forced to abdicate as ruler of Đại Việt (modern-day Vietnam), in favour of his maternal grandfather and court official Hồ Quý Ly, ending the Trần Dynasty after 175 years and starting the Hồ Dynasty. Hồ Quý Ly subsequently changes the country's name to Đại Ngu.
May – Frederick I, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg is declared as a rival to Wenceslaus, King of the Romans. However, Frederick is murdered shortly after.
August
The English occupy Edinburgh in Scotland, but fail to capture Edinburgh Castle.
The princes of the German states vote to depose Wenceslaus as King of the Romans, due to his weak leadership and mental illnesses.
August 21 – Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, is elected as King of the Romans.
September 16 – Owain Glyndŵr is proclaimed Prince of Wales by his followers, and begins attacking English strongholds in north-east Wales.
December – Manuel II Palaiologos becomes the only Byzantine Emperor ever to visit England.

1401

January–December

January 6 – Rupert, King of Germany, is crowned King of the Romans at Cologne.

March 2 – William Sawtrey, a Lollard, is the first person to be burned at the stake at Smithfield, London.

March 13 – The Samogitians, supported by Grand Duke Vytautas of Lithuania, rebel against the Teutonic knights and burn two castles. Vytautas is granted increased autonomy by King Jogaila of the Poland–Lithuania union.

March 24 – Turko-Mongol emperor Timur sacks Damascus.

June

The English Pale in Ireland reduced to Dublin, County Kildare, County Louth, and County Meath.

Timur raids the city of Baghdad, in the Jalayirid Empire.

October 14 – Sultan Mahmud II of Delhi is restored to power.

1402

January–December

January 29 – King Jogaila of the Poland–Lithuania Union answers the rumblings against his rule of Poland, by marrying Anna of Celje, a granddaughter of Casimir III of Poland.

March 26 – David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay, heir to the throne of Scotland, dies while being held captive by his uncle, Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany.

May 21 – Following the death of Queen Maria of Sicily, her husband Martin I of Sicily, now sole ruler, marries Blanche of Navarre.

Next 1402

1402 June 22

Battle of Nesbit Moor: An English force decisively defeats a returning Scottish raiding party.
Battle of Bryn Glas: Welsh rebels under Owain Glyndŵr defeat the English on the England/Wales border. The Welsh capture Edmund Mortimer, son of the 3rd Earl, who defects to the Welsh cause, on 30 November marrying Owain's daughter Catrin.
June 26 – Battle of Casalecchio: Gian Galeazzo Visconti, the Duke of Milan, crushes the forces of Bologna and Florence, but dies from a fever later this year and is succeeded by his son, Gian Maria Visconti.
July 12 – The Ming dynasty prince Zhu Di and his army occupy the Ming capital, Nanjing. The Jianwen Emperor is either lost or killed and Zhu Di takes over the throne as the Yongle Emperor, marking the end of the Jingnan campaign.
July 20 – Battle of Ankara: An invading Timurid dynasty force defeats the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I, who is captured. A period of interregnum begins in the Ottoman Empire, with the future Mehmed I as one of the leading claimants to the throne. After Serbia is freed from Ottoman rule, Stefan Lazarević is crowned Despot of Serbia.
September – The English Parliament passes penal Laws against Wales which stop the Welsh from gathering together, obtaining office, carrying arms and living in English towns. Any Englishman who marries a Welsh woman also comes under the laws.
September 14 – Battle of Homildon Hill: Northern English nobles, led by Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur), and using longbows, decisively defeat a Scottish raiding army and capture their leader, the Earl of Douglas.

Władysław II Jagiełło

Bayezid I by Cristofano dell'Altissimo

1403

January–December

January/February – In the Treaty of Gallipoli, Süleyman Çelebi makes wide-ranging concessions to the Byzantine Empire and other Christian powers in the southern Balkans.

February 7 – King Henry IV of England marries as his second wife Joan of Navarre, the daughter of King Charles II of Navarre and widow of John IV, Duke of Brittany, at Winchester Cathedral.

March 12 – As King Martin I of Aragon helps to end the siege by the French of the papal palace in Avignon, Antipope Benedict XIII flees to Aragon.

April – Balša III succeeds his father Đurađ II as ruler of the Principality of Zeta (now the Republic of Montenegro).

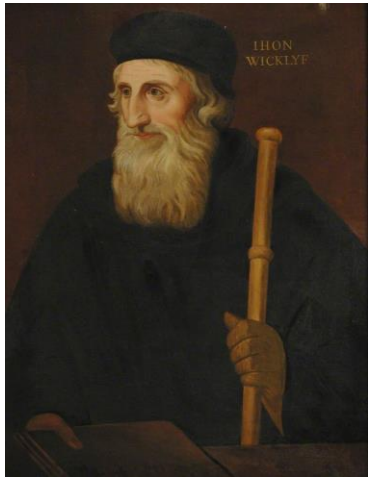
May 21 – Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, an ambassador from the king of Castile to Timur, leaves Cadiz; he arrives in Samarkand over a year later.

Before July 21 – Henry 'Hotspur' Percy forms an alliance with Welsh rebel Owain Glyndŵr.

July 21 – Battle of Shrewsbury: King Henry IV of England defeats a rebel army led by "Hotspur" Percy, who is killed in the battle.

October 7 – Battle of Modon: The Genoese fleet under Jean Le Maingre (Marshal Boucicaut) is defeated by the Republic of Venice, at Modon in the Peloponnese.

Emperor Chengzu of the Ming Dynasty,



Portrait of John Wycliffe (c.1330–1384)

1404

January–December

June 14 – Rebel leader Owain Glyndŵr, having declared himself Prince of Wales, allies with the French against the English. He later begins holding parliamentary assemblies.

October 17 – Pope Innocent VII succeeds Pope Boniface IX, as the 204th pope.

November 19 – St. Elizabeth's flood: A flood of the North Sea devastates parts of Flanders, Zeeland and Holland.

1405

January–December

May 29 – In England, Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, meets Archbishop Richard le Scrope of York and Earl of Norfolk Thomas Mowbray in Shipton Moor, tricks them to send their rebellious army home, and then imprisons them.

June 8 – Archbishop Richard le Scrope of York and Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Norfolk, are executed in York on Henry IV's orders.

July 11 – Ming Dynasty fleet commander Zheng He sets sail from Suzhou, to explore the world for the first time.

October 5 – Early feminist Christine de Pizan writes a letter to Queen Isabeau, urging her to intervene in the political struggle between the dukes of Burgundy and Orléans.

November 17 – The Sultanate of Sulu is established on the Sulu Archipelago, off the coast of Mindanao in the Philippines.

Timur. Forensic facial reconstruction by M.Gerasimov. 1941

1406

January–December

April 4 – James I becomes King of Scotland, after having been captured by Henry IV of England.

October 7 – French troops comprising 1,000 men at arms land on Jersey, and fight a battle against 3,000 defenders.[5]:50–1

October 13 – Richard Whittington is elected Lord Mayor of London for a second full term. He holds this office simultaneously, with that of Mayor of the Calais Staple.

October 26 – Eric of Pomerania marries Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England.

November 30 – Pope Gregory XII succeeds Pope Innocent VII, as the 205th pope.

December 25 – John II becomes King of Castile.

1407

January–December

April 10 – After several invitations by the Yongle Emperor of China since 1403, the fifth Karmapa of the Karma Kagyu sect of Tibetan Buddhism, the lama Deshin Shekpa, finally visits the Ming Dynasty capital, then at Nanjing. In his twenty-two-day visit, he thrills the Ming court with alleged miracles that are recorded in a gigantic scroll, translated into five different languages. In a show of mystical prowess, Deshin Shekpa adds legitimacy to a questionable succession to the throne by Yongle, who had killed his nephew the Jianwen Emperor in the culmination of a civil war. For his services to the Ming court, including his handling of the ceremonial rites of Yongle's deceased parents, Deshin Shekpa is awarded the title Great Treasure Prince of Dharma (大寶法王).

June 16 – Ming–Hồ War: The Ming Dynasty of China under the Yongle Emperor conquers Vietnam, capturing Hồ Quý Ly and his sons, ending the Vietnamese Hồ Dynasty.

November 20 – A solemn truce between John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy and Louis I, Duke of Orléans is agreed under the auspicies of John, Duke of Berry.

November 23 – The Duke of Orleans is assassinated; war breaks out again between the Burgundians and his followers.

1408

January–December
February 19 – Battle of Bramham Moor: A royalist army defeats the last remnants of the Percy Rebellion.
September – Henry, Prince of Wales (later Henry V of England) retakes Aberystwyth from Owain Glyndŵr.
September 16 – Thorstein Olafssøn marries Sigrid Bjørnsdatter in Hvalsey Church, in the last recorded event of the Norse history of Greenland.
December 5 – Emir Edigu of Golden Horde reaches Moscow.
December 13 – The Order of the Dragon is founded under King Sigismund of Hungary.

1409

January–December
January 1 – The Welsh surrender Harlech Castle to the English.
March 25 – The Council of Pisa opens. On June 5 it deposes Pope Gregory XII and Antipope Benedict XIII, and on June 26 crowns Petros Philargos as Pope Alexander V; he is subsequently regarded as an antipope.
July – Martin I of Aragon succeeds his own son, as King of Sicily.
August 7 – The Council of Pisa closes.
December 2 – The University of Leipzig opens.
December 9 – Louis II of Anjou founds the University of Aix.

Valentina Visconti, Duchess of Orléans

(1371 – 4 December 1408) was a Sovereign Countess of Vertus, and Duchess consort of Orléans as the wife of Louis de Valois, Duke of Orléans, the younger brother of King Charles VI of France

1410

January–December

March 25 – The first of the Yongle Emperor's campaigns against the Mongols is launched, leading to the fall of Öljei Temür Khan.

March 29 – The Aragonese capture Oristano, capital of the Giudicato di Arborea in Sardinia.

July 15 – Battle of Grunwald (Žalgiris), also known as Battle of Tannenberg: Polish and Lithuanian forces under cousins Jogaila and Vytautas the Great decisively defeat the forces of the Teutonic Knights, whose power is broken.

1411

January–December

February 1 – The First Peace of Thorn is signed at Thorn in the Monastic State of the Teutonic Knights, ending the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War.

July 6 – Ming Dynasty Admiral Zheng He returns to Nanjing after his second voyage, and presents the Sinhalese king, captured during the Ming–Kotte War, to the Yongle Emperor.

July 24 – Battle of Harlaw in Scotland: Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and an army commanded by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar battle to a bloody draw.

September 3 – The Treaty of Selymbria is concluded between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice.

September 21 – King Henry IV of England calls his ninth parliament.

November 30 – Henry IV dismisses Prince Henry and his supporters from the government.

1412

January–December

January 16 – The Medici family are made official bankers of the Papacy.

January 25 – Ernest, Duke of Austria, marries Cymburgis of Masovia.

October 5 – Emperor Go-Komatsu, abdicates and Emperor Shoko accedes to the throne of Japan.

October 28 – Eric of Pomerania becomes sole ruler of the Kalmar Union (Sweden, Denmark and Norway), upon the death of Queen Margaret.

December – Battle of Chalagan: The Kara Koyunlu Turkomans defeat the Georgians under Constantine I of Georgia, and their ally Ibrahim I of Shirvan.

1413

January–December

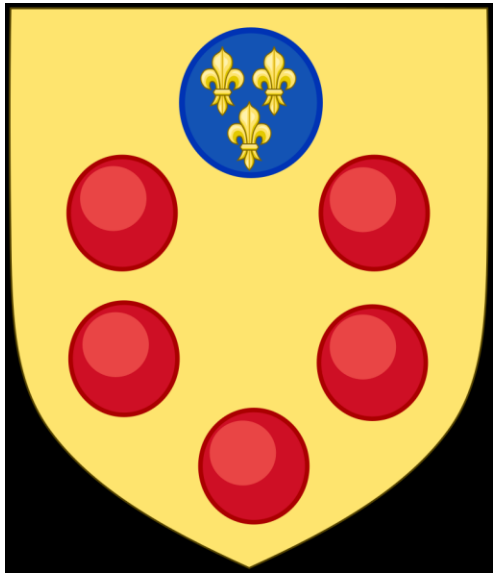
March 20 – Henry V becomes King of England.

July 5 – Battle of Çamurlu: Mehmed I defeats his brother Musa. Ending the Ottoman Interregnum.

August 28 – The University of St Andrews in Scotland is chartered by papal bull.

October 2 – The Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania sign the Union of Horodło.

Augmented Arms of the House of Medici



1414

January 7 – Michael Küchmeister von Sternberg becomes the 28th Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.
May 28 – Khizr Khan (Timur's governor of Multan) takes the Delhi Sultanate from Daulat Khan Lodi, founding the Sayyid Dynasty.
August 6 – Joanna II succeeds her brother Ladislaus, as Queen of Naples.
November 16 – The Council of Constance begins.

Ernest the; 1377 – 10 June 1424), a member of the House of Habsburg, ruled over the Inner Austrian duchies of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola from 1406 until his death. He was head of the Habsburg Leopoldian line from 1411.

1415

January–December

April 30 – Frederick I becomes Elector of Brandenburg.

June 5 – The Council of Constance condemns the writings of John Wycliffe and asks Jan Hus to recant in public his heresy; after his denial, he is tried for heresy, excommunicated, then sentenced to be burned at the stake.

July 4 – Pope Gregory XII officially opens the Council of Constance, and then abdicates. He is the last pope to resign, until Pope Benedict XVI in 2013.

July 6 – Jan Hus is burned at the stake in Konstanz.

July 31 – Henry V of England is informed of the Southampton Plot against him; he has the leaders arrested and executed, before invading France.

August 21 – Conquest of Ceuta: Portugal conquers the city of Ceuta from the Moors, initiating the Portuguese Empire, and European expansion and colonialism.

October 25 – Battle of Agincourt: Archers of Henry V of England are instrumental in defeating a massed army of French knights.

1416

January–December

January 27 – The Republic of Ragusa is the first state in Europe to outlaw slavery.

May 29 – Battle of Gallipoli: Venetian admiral Pietro Loredan destroys the Ottoman fleet.

May 30 – The Catholic Church burns Jerome of Prague as a heretic.

1417

January–December
July 27 – Avignon Pope Benedict XIII is deposed, bringing to an end the Great Western Schism.
August 12 – King Henry V of England begins using English in correspondence (back to England from France whilst on campaign), marking the beginning of this king's continuous usage of English in prose, and the beginning of the restoration of English as an official language for the first time since the Norman Conquest, some 350 years earlier.
September 20 – Henry V of England captures Caen in Normandy which remains in English hands until 1450
November 14 – Pope Martin V succeeds Pope Gregory XII (who abdicated in 1415), as the 206th pope.

1418

January–December
January 31 – Mircea I of Wallachia is succeeded by Michael I of Wallachia.
April 22 – The Council of Constance ends.
May 19 – John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, captures Paris.
July – The English Siege of Rouen begins.

1419

January–December January 19 – Hundred Years' War: Rouen surrenders to Henry V of England, which brings Normandy under the control of England. June 20 – The Ōei Invasion of Tsushima Island, Japan by Joseon Korea begins.
July 30 – The first Defenestration of Prague occurs in Bohemia. August – Siege of Ceuta: The Portuguese successfully defend off the invading Moroccans who attempt to retake the city of Ceuta.
September 10 – John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy is assassinated by adherents of the Dauphin.
November – The Ottoman–Venetian peace treaty ends four years of conflict, by recognizing Venetian possessions in the Aegean and the Balkans.

1420

January–December
March – The Çelebi Sultan Mehmed Mosque in Didymoteicho is inaugurated.
May 21 – Treaty of Troyes: With the Burgundian faction dominant in France, King Charles VI of France acknowledges Henry V of England as his heir, and as virtual ruler of most of France.
May 25 – Henry the Navigator is appointed governor of the Portuguese Order of Christ.
June 2 – Catherine of Valois marries King Henry V of England.
June 7 – Troops of the Republic of Venice capture Udine after a long siege, ending the independence of the Patriarchal State of Friuli, run by the Patriarch of Aquileia.
August 7 – Construction of the dome of Florence Cathedral is started, after Filippo Brunelleschi wins the commission for his "double shell" design.
September 1 – a 9.4 MS-strong earthquake shakes Chile's Atacama Region causing tsunamis in Chile as well as Hawaii and Japan

Henry V (16 September 1386 – 31 August 1422), also called Henry of Monmouth, was King of England from 1413 until his death in 1422. He was the second English monarch of the House of Lancaster. Despite his relatively short reign, Henry's outstanding military successes in the Hundred Years' War against France

1420

October 22 – Ghiyāth al-dīn Naqqāsh, an envoy of the embassy sent by the Timurid ruler of Persia, Mirza Shahrukh (r. 1404–1447), to the Ming Dynasty of China during the reign of the Yongle Emperor (r. 1402–1424), records his sight and travel over a large floating pontoon bridge at Lanzhou (constructed earlier in 1372) as he crosses the Yellow River on this day. He writes that it was: "...composed of twenty three boats, of great excellence and strength attached together by a long chain of iron as thick as a man's thigh, and this was moored on each side to an iron post as thick as a man's waist extending a distance of ten cubits on the land and planted firmly in the ground, the boats being fastened to this chain by means of big hooks. There were placed big wooden planks over the boats so firmly and evenly that all the animals were made to pass over it without difficulty."

October 28 – Beijing is officially designated the capital of the Ming Dynasty, during the same year that the Forbidden City, the seat of government, is completed.

November 1 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Vyšehrad: Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor, fails and is ejected from Bohemia.

1421

January–December

February 2 – Yongle Emperor, third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, shifts the Ming capital from Nanjing to Beijing.

March 3 – Zheng He receives imperial order from Yongle Emperor to bring imperial letters, silk products, and other gifts to various rulers of countries around the Indian Ocean.

March 21 – Battle of Baugé: A small French force surprises and defeats a smaller English force under Thomas, Duke of Clarence, a brother of Henry V of England, in Normandy.

May 26 – Mehmed I, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, dies and is succeeded by his son, Murad II.

November 17–19 – St. Elizabeth's flood: The coastal area near Dordrecht in the Netherlands is flooded, due to the extremely high tide of the North Sea; 72 villages are drowned, killing about 10,000 people.

1422

January–December

January 10 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Deutschbrod: The Hussites defeat 2,000 Royalist Crusaders.

March 21–May 2 – Hundred Years' War – Siege of Meaux: Meaux surrenders to the English.

June 10–September – The Ottoman sultan Murad II besieges Constantinople; the siege is broken off as a result of the rebellion of Küçük Mustafa.

August 22 – Use of the Spanish era dating system in the Kingdom of Portugal ceases.

September 1 – Henry VI becomes King of England, aged nine months.

September 27 – The Teutonic Knights sign the Treaty of Melno with the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania, after the brief Gollub War. The Prussian–Lithuanian border established by the treaty remains unchanged, until World War I.

October 21 – With the death of King Charles VI of France, Henry VI of England is proclaimed King of France in Paris, while the Dauphin, Charles, is proclaimed King Charles VII of France in Bourges.

1423

January–December

April 27 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Hořice: The Taborites decisively beat the Utraquists.

May 21–22 – Byzantine–Ottoman Wars: The Ottoman governor of Thessaly, Turakhan Beg, breaks through the Hexamilion wall, and ravages the Peloponnese Peninsula.

July 31 – Hundred Years' War – Battle of Cravant: The French army is defeated at Cravant, on the banks of the River Yonne near Auxerre, by the English and their Burgundian allies.

August – The Treaty of Sveti Srdj ends the Second Scutari War, waged between the Serbian Despotate and the Venetian Republic, over Scutari, and other former possessions of Zeta, captured by the Venetians.

1424

January–December

June 2 – Battle of L'Aquila: Jacopo Caldora and Micheletto Attendolo, for the Kingdom of Naples, defeat Braccio da Montone, for Alfonso V of Aragon.

August 17 – Battle of Verneuil: An English force under John, Duke of Bedford defeats a larger French army under the Duke of Alençon, John Stewart, and Earl Archibald of Douglas. Alençon is captured and Douglas killed.

1425

November 9 – Kale Kye-Taung Nyo becomes King of Ava by having his lover, Queen Shin Bo-Me, assassinate his 8-year-old nephew, King Min Hla.

December 9 – The Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium is founded.

Date unknown

The Maltese people rise up against Don Gonsalvo Monroy, count of Malta. The insurgents repel an attempt by the Viceroy of Sicily to bring the island to order. The Maltese do not submit to Catalan-Aragonese rule, until the Magna Charta Libertatis, granting them their new rights, is delivered to them.

Beijing, capital of China, becomes the largest city in the world, taking the lead from Nanjing (estimated date).[8]

By this year, paper currency in China is worth only 0.025% to 0.014% of its original value in the 14th century; this, and the counterfeiting of copper coin currency, will lead to a dramatic shift to using silver as the common medium of exchange in China.

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's critical history of Persia, Zafar Nama, is completed under the auspices of Mirza Ibrahim Sultan, grandson of Timur.

1426

March 6 – Battle of St. James (near Avranches): An English army under John, Duke of Bedford defeats the French under Arthur de Richemont, forcing the Duke of Brittany to recognize English suzerainty.
c. May 15/16 – Kale Kye-Taung Nyo, ruler of the Kingdom of Ava, flees his capital. He is succeeded by Mohnyin Thado who receives Thinkhaya III of Toungoo.
June 16 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Usti nad Labem: The Hussites decisively beat the crusading armies in the Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade.
July 7 – Battle of Chirokitia: King Janus of Cyprus is defeated and captured by the Mamluks and brought to Egypt, where he is ransomed after ten months.
Date unknown
Castello Orsini-Odescalchi is built in Bracciano, Italy by the Orsini family.
Eunuch-dominated secret police start to control the palace guards and imperial workshops, infiltrate the civil service, and head all foreign missions in China.

1427

This section is transcluded from 1427. (edit | history)
January–December
January–Spring – Radu II of Wallachia resumes the throne for the fourth time, but a seven-year struggle for it ends when he is defeated in battle, and probably killed, by Dan II, who resumes the throne for a fifth term.
April – The House of Balsic's rule of Montenegro comes to an end with the death of Balša III.
August 4 – Hussite Wars: Battle of Tachov – The Hussites decisively beat the crusader armies, ending the Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade.
August 17 – The first band of Gypsies visits Paris, according to an account of the citizens of Paris.
October 13 – Lincoln College, a constituent college of the University of Oxford in England, is founded by the Bishop of Lincoln.

1428

January–December

June 3 – Dan II leads an army against the Ottomans at Golubac Fortress, obtaining a treaty that will allow him a semi-peaceful rule in Wallachia, until 1432.

August 30 – Emperor Go-Hanazono accedes to the throne of Japan.

October 12 – English forces under Thomas Montacute, 4th Earl of Salisbury, besiege Orléans. Jean de Dunois, the Bastard of Orléans, commands the defenders.

October 24 – Thomas Montacute, 4th Earl of Salisbury, is mortally wounded in an unsuccessful assault on Orléans. He is succeeded in command by William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk.

1429

January–December

February 12 – Battle of Rouvray (or "of the Herrings"): English forces under Sir John Fastolf defend a supply convoy, which is carrying rations (food) to the army of William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk at Orléans, from attack by the Comte de Clermont and John Stewart.

April 29 – Joan of Arc arrives to relieve the Siege of Orléans.

May 7 – The Tourelles, the last English siege fortification at Orléans, falls. Joan of Arc becomes the hero of the battle by returning, wounded, to lead the final charge.

May 8 – The English, weakened by disease and lack of supplies, depart Orléans.

June 18 – Battle of Patay: French forces under Joan of Arc smash the English forces under Lord Talbot and Sir John Fastolf, forcing the withdrawal of the English from the Loire Valley.

July 17 – Charles VII of France is crowned in Rheims.

September – The Hafsid Saracens attempt to capture Malta, but are repelled by its defenders.

September 8 – Joan of Arc leads an unsuccessful attack on Paris, and is wounded.

1430

January–December

January 7 – Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, marries Isabella of Portugal.
January 10 – Philip the Good founds the Order of the Golden Fleece.
March 29 – The Ottoman Empire, under Murad II, captures Thessalonica after an eight-year siege.
May 14 – The French first attempt to relieve the Siege of Compiègne.
May 23 – Joan of Arc is captured by the Burgundians, while leading an army to relieve Compiègne.
June 14 – William Waynflete becomes vicar of Skendleby, Lincolnshire.
July 11 – The Battle of Trnava: The Hussites defeat the Hungarian-Moravian-Serbian army.
October 27 – Švitrigaila succeeds his cousin, as ruler of Lithuania.

1431

January–December

January 9 – Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin at Rouen in France, which is under English occupation.
February 21 – The trial of Joan of Arc for heresy begins.
March 3 – Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope.
May 30 – Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake in Rouen.
June 16 – The Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating an anti-Polish alliance.
September – Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists.
October 30 – The Treaty of Medina del Campo is signed, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille.
November 9 – The Battle of Ilava: The Hungarians defeat the Hussite army.
November 18 – A treaty in Suceava concludes an attack on Poland, launched this year by Alexander I of Moldavia during the Lithuanian Civil War.

1432

January–December
January 1 – Iliaș succeeds his father as Prince of Moldavia.
Spring – An Albanian revolt, led by Gjergj Arianit Komneni, breaks out against the Ottoman Empire, and spreads through most of Albania.
April – At the end of the Hook and Cod wars, Jacqueline, Countess of Hainaut and Countess of Holland and Zeeland, is forced by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, to abdicate all her estates in his favour, ending Hainaut and Holland as independent counties.
May 6 – Jan van Eyck's Ghent Altarpiece is first presented to the public.
June 1 – Battle of San Romano: Florence defeats Siena.
August 31 – Sigismund Kęstutaitis attempts the capture or murder of Švitrigaila, his rival for the throne of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Švitrigaila manages to escape.
December 8 – Lithuanian Civil War (1432–1438): The first battle between the forces of Švitrigaila and Sigismund Kęstutaitis is fought near the town of Oszmiana (Ashmyany), launching the most active phase of the civil war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

1433

January–December Winter – Much of the English town of Alnwick (in Northumbria) is burnt by a Scottish raiding party.
May 31 – Sigismund is crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Rome. There has been no crowned Emperor since the death of his father, Charles IV, in 1378. August 14 – Edward I becomes King of Portugal.
September – Cosimo de' Medici, later the de facto ruler of Florence and patron of Marsilio Ficino, is exiled by the Albizzi/Strozzi faction (Cosimo returns a year later, to the day, in 1434).October – Iliaș of Moldavia is dethroned by his brother Stephen II (their rivalry will be arbitrated eventually by the Polish king).
December – Kalantiaw (of what would later be known as the Philippines) supposedly promulgates the legal code eventually referred to as the Code of Kalantiaw.

1434

January–December
April 14 – The foundation stone of Nantes Cathedral in Nantes, France, is laid.[2]
May 30 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Lipany: The Catholics and Ultraquists defeat the Taborites, ending the Hussite Wars.
June 19 or 20 – Zara Yaqob becomes Emperor of Ethiopia.
Late June – Miner Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson begins a Swedish rebellion against King Eric of Pomerania (named the Engelbrekt rebellion after him), eventually leading to the deposition of the king.
July 10–August 9 – Suero de Quiñones and his companions stage the Passo Honroso, at the Órbigo in León.
August 16 – King Eric of Pomerania is deposed from the Swedish throne at a meeting in Vadstena. He still retains power in Denmark and Norway, though.
September – Cosimo de' Medici returns to Florence one year, to the day, following his exile by the Albizzi and Strozzi faction.
October 19 – The University of Catania is founded in Italy.

1435

This section is transcluded from 1435. (edit | history)
January–December
January 11 – Sweden's first Riksdag of the Estates is summoned under rebel leader Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson, who is elected rikshövitsman (military commander of the realm), in the absence of a king, on January 13.
January 13 – Sicut Dudum, a papal bull forbidding the enslavement of the Guanche natives in Canary Islands by the Spanish, is promulgated by Pope Eugene IV.
February 2 – The Kingdom of Naples passes to René of Anjou.
By August – Battle of Podraga: Brothers Iliaș and Stephen II battle to a draw for the throne of Moldavia, leading to a joint rule by them, helped by the intervention of the Polish king. August 5 – Battle of Ponza: Alfonso V of Aragon is captured.[3]
September 1 – Battle of Pabaiskas: Sigismund Kęstutaitis decisively defeats Grand Duke Švitrigaila, in the decisive battle of the civil war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

1435

September 21 – The Treaty of Arras between Charles VII of France and Philip III of Burgundy ends the English-Burgundian alliance.
October 14 – Eric of Pomerania is reinstated as king of Sweden, only briefly, however, since he is once again deposed in January of the following year.

1436

January–December
January 11 – Eric of Pomerania is deposed from the Swedish throne for the second time, only three months after having been reinstated. Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson remains the leader of the land, in his capacity of rikshövitsman (military commander of the realm).
February – Charles Knutsson becomes joint rikshövitsman with Engelbrekt (the two will share the title, until Engelbrekt's death in May).
April – Paris is recaptured by the French.
May 4 – Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson is murdered by a personal enemy, while on his way to Stockholm for negotiations. Charles Knutsson temporarily holds the position of leader of Sweden alone. The probable first meeting of the Riksdag of the Estates takes place afterwards, in Uppsala, Sweden.
June 25 – The Incorporated Guild of Smiths is founded, in Newcastle upon Tyne.
July 5 – The Hussite Wars effectively end in Bohemia. Sigismund is accepted as King.
August 30 – Brunelleschi's Dome at Florence Cathedral is dedicated.[4]
September 1 – Eric of Pomerania is once again reinstated as king of Sweden. Charles Knutsson, at the same time, resigns the post of rikshövitsman.

1437

January–December

February 20–21 – James I of Scotland is fatally stabbed at Perth in a failed coup by his uncle and former ally, Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl.

March 11–25 – The nova Nova Scorpii AD 1437 was observed from Seoul, Korea. March 25 – In a ceremony in Holyrood Abbey, James II of Scotland is crowned at the age of six by Pope Eugene IV. For security of the crown, the capital of Scotland is moved to Edinburgh, from Dunfermline.

April 23 – Malmö in Denmark (now Sweden) receives its current coat of arms.

June – A peasant army gathers at Bobâlna during the Transylvanian peasant revolt. The revolt will be crushed by January of next year.

September 20–October 19 – A Portuguese attempt to conquer Tangier fails, and Prince Ferdinand is taken hostage.

December 9 – Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor, dies.

1438

January–December

January 1 – Albert II of Habsburg becomes King of Hungary.

January 9 – The city of Cluj (Kolozsvár) is conquered, thus marking the end of the Transylvanian peasant revolt, which started at Bobâlna.

January 10 – The Council of Florence opens in Ferrara.

February 2 – The Unio Trium Nationum pact is established in Transylvania.

February 10 – All Souls' College is founded in the University of Oxford by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry VI of England as a graduate institution

1438

March 18 – Albert II of Habsburg becomes King of Germany.
July 7 – Charles VII of France issues the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, giving the French church control over the appointment of bishops, and depriving the Pope of French ecclesiastical revenues.
September 13 – Afonso V becomes King of Portugal.
October
Eric of Pomerania, King of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, loses direct control of Sweden, as Karl Knutsson Bonde is elected Regent of Sweden.
The siege of Brescia in Italy by the condottieri troops of Niccolò Piccinino, begun on July 11, is raised after the arrival of Scaramuccia da Forlì.

1439

January–December
May 4 – Battle of Grotnik: Władysław III's royal army defeats the Hussite movement in Poland.
June 29 – Date of Venerable Macarius' Miracle of the Moose, according to Russian hagiographers.
September 8 – Cardinal Giovanni Vitelleschi captures Foligno, ending Trinci's signoria.
September 29 or October 1 – Eric of Pomerania, King of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, is declared deposed in Sweden. Karl Knutsson Bonde continues to serve as Regent of Sweden.
November 12 – In England, Plymouth becomes the first town incorporated by the English Parliament.

1440

February 21 – The Prussian Confederation is formed.
April 9 – Christopher of Bavaria is elected King of Denmark.
April – Murad II lays siege to Belgrade. The city is heavily damaged, but the defenders' use of artillery prevents the Turks from capturing the city.
September 13 – Gilles de Rais is taken into custody, upon an accusation brought against him by the Bishop of Nantes.
September – The term of Regent of Sweden Karl Knutsson Bonde ends, as newly elected king of Denmark Christopher of Bavaria is also elected king of Sweden.
October 22 – Gilles de Rais confesses and is sentenced to death.

1442

January–December
March 18–25 – Battle of Hermannstadt: John Hunyadi defeats an army of the Ottoman Empire 80,000 strong, led by Mesid Bey of Vidin, near Sibiu in Transylvania.
June 2 – Alfonso of Aragon proclaims himself King of Naples.
September – John Hunyadi defeats another army of the Ottoman Empire (70,000 strong), led by Hadım Şehabeddin, Beylerbey (or governor) of Rumelia, near the Ialomița River. Following this, he places Basarab II as ruler of Wallachia.

1443

January–December
July 22 – Battle of St. Jakob an der Sihl (Old Zürich War): The forces of the city of Zürich are defeated, but the Swiss Confederacy have insufficient strength to besiege and take the city.
April 15 – Queens' College, Cambridge is first founded by Margaret of Anjou.
November 8 – Battle of Niš: John Hunyadi and the army of the Crusade of Varna defeat three armies of the Ottoman

1444

January–December

March 2 – The League of Lezhë, an alliance of Albanian principalities, is established in Lezhë; George Kastrioti Skanderbeg is proclaimed commander of the Albanian resistance.

May 22 – The Treaty of Tours, signed between England and France, secures a truce in the Hundred Years' War for five years.

June 15 – Cosimo de' Medici founds the Laurentian Library in Florence.

June 29 – Battle of Torvioll: Skanderbeg defeats an Ottoman army.

August 8 – A Portuguese fleet of caravels, led by Lançarote de Freitas, lands 235 slaves at Algarve, Portugal.

August 15 – The Peace of Szeged is signed between the Turkish Ottoman Empire and Hungary.

August 26 – Old Zürich War – Battle of St. Jakob an der Birs: Charles VII of France, seeking to send away troublesome troops made idle by the truce with England, sends his son (the Dauphin Louis) with a large army into Switzerland, to support the claims of Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor. The massively outnumbered Swiss force is destroyed in this battle, but inflict such casualties on the French that they withdraw.

August – After making peace with the Karamanids, Ottoman Sultan Murad II abdicates in favor of his son Mehmed II.

November 10 – Battle of Varna: The crusading forces of King Władysław III of Poland and Hungary are crushed by the Turks, under Sultan Murad II. Władysław is killed, ending the Jagiellonian Union of Hungary and Poland.

1445

January–December

October 10 – Battle of Mokra: The Albanian forces under Skanderbeg defeat the Ottoman forces (Pope Eugene IV raises a hymn of praise, that Christendom has been provided with a new defender, after he hears of the battle).

1446

January–December

September 27 – Battle of Otonetë: Skanderbeg defeats the Ottomans.

Before October – Sultan Mehmed II of the Ottoman Empire is forced to abdicate, in favor of his father Murad II, by the Janissaries.

October – Murad II invades Attica, forcing Constantine XI to return Thebes to the duchy of Athens, and remove the tribute imposed in 1444. Murad II imposes his own tribute.

October 9 – The hangul alphabet is created in Korea, by King Sejong the Great of Joseon. The Hunmin Jeongeum, published during the year, is considered the start of this brand new scientific writing system.

December 10 – After hesitating for several weeks, Sultan Murad II of the Ottoman Empire, destroys the Hexamilion wall, in an assault that includes cannons. Murad and the Ottoman governor of Thessaly, Turakhan Beg, ravage the Peloponnese Peninsula at will, with the Sultan devastating the northern shore, while Glarentza and Turakhan raid in the interior. The Despotate of the Morea is turned into an Ottoman vassal state.

1447

January–December

March 6 – Pope Nicholas V succeeds Pope Eugene IV, to become the 208th pope.

March 16 – A major fire destroys the centre of Valencia.

July 15 – The Spanish Inquisition is revived.

December

Vlad II Dracul, ruler of Wallachia, and his eldest son Mircea are assassinated. Vladislav II succeeds him, with the assistance of John Hunyadi.

The Albanian–Venetian War of 1447–48 begins.

1448

January–December

January 6 – Christopher of Bavaria, King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, dies with no designated heir, leaving all three kingdoms with vacant thrones. Brothers Bengt Jönsson Oxenstierna and Nils Jönsson Oxenstierna are selected to serve as co-regents of Sweden.

August 14 – Battle of Oronichea: Albania is victorious. Peace between Albania and Venice is established on October 4.

June 20 – The Regency period of Sweden ends with the election of Karl Knutsson Bonde, as King Charles VIII of Sweden.

June 28 – Charles VIII of Sweden is publicly hailed as king at Mora Stones, and is crowned in Uppsala Cathedral the following day.

September 28 – Christian of Oldenburg, betrothed to Queen Dowager Dorothea of Brandenburg, becomes King Christian I of Denmark.

October 17 – Battle of Kosovo: Hungarian forces under John Hunyadi are defeated by the Turks, due to Ottoman superiority.

December – Jonas, a Russian bishop, is installed by the Council of Russian Bishops in Moscow, as Metropolitan of Kiev and All Rus; as this is without the consent of the Patriarch of Constantinople, it signifies the beginning of an effectively independent church structure in the Grand Duchy of Moscow.

Margaret of Anjou 23 March 1430 – 25 August 1482) was the Queen of England and nominally Queen of France by marriage to King Henry VI from 1445 to 1461 and again from 1470 to 1471. Born in the Duchy of Lorraine into the House of Valois-Anjou, Margaret was the second eldest daughter of René, King of Naples, and Isabella, Duchess of Lorraine.

1449

January–December

January 6 – Constantine XI Palaiologos is crowned Byzantine Emperor at Mistra; he will be the last in a line of rulers, that can be traced to the founding of Rome.

February – Alexăndrel seizes the throne of Moldavia, with the support of the boyars.

April 7 – The last Antipope, Felix V, abdicates.

April 19 – Pope Nicholas V is elected by the Council of Basel.

April 25 – The Council of Basel dissolves itself.

May 14 – Second Siege of Sfetigrad (1449): The Albanian garrison surrenders, and the Ottomans seize the fortress.

May 20 – Battle of Alfarrobeira: King Afonso V of Portugal defeats the forces of Peter, Duke of Coimbra.

August 13 – First Margrave War: Albrecht III Achilles, Elector of Brandenburg takes Lichtenau Fortress from Nuremberg.

September 3 – Battle of Tumu Fortress: The Oirat Mongols defeat the Ming Dynasty army, and capture the Zhengtong Emperor of China; the latter is officially deposed, while his brother ascends as the Jingtai Emperor the next year.

October – Bogdan II of Moldavia enters the country with troops from John Hunyadi, and takes on the throne after Alexăndrel flees.

October 29 – The French recapture Rouen from the English.

Lorenzo de' Medici

Pope Nicholas V, who reigned from 6 March 1447 until his death in 1455.

1450

January–December
February 7 – John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, marries Lady Margaret Beaufort.
February 26 – Francesco Sforza enters Milan after a siege, becoming Duke of the city-state and, founding a dynasty that will rule Milan for a century.
March – French troops under Guy de Richemont besiege the English commander in France, Edmund Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset, in Caen.
April 15 – Battle of Formigny: French troops under the Comte de Clermont defeat an English army under Sir Thomas Kyriel and Sir Matthew Gough, which was attempting to relieve Caen.
May 8 – Jack Cade's Rebellion: Kentishmen revolt against King Henry VI of England.
May 9 – Abdal-Latif Mirza, a Timurid dynasty monarch, is assassinated.
May 13 – Charles VIII of Sweden, also serving as Carl I of Norway, is declared deposed from the latter throne, in favor of Christian I of Denmark.
June 18 – Battle of Seven Oaks: Jack Cade's rebels are driven from London by loyal troops, bringing about the collapse of the rebellion.
July 6 – Caen surrenders to the French.
July 12 – Jack Cade is slain in a skirmish.
August 12 – Cherbourg, the last English territory in Normandy, surrenders to the French.
October 5 – Jews are expelled from Lower Bavaria, by order of Duke Ludwig IX.
November 3 – The University of Barcelona is founded.
November 23 – First Siege of Krujë: Albanian troops are victorious, forcing an Ottoman army of approximately 100,000 men to retreat from Albania.

1451

1451 To 1500

Wikipedia
Slideshow by
Anders Dernback

1451

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1452

February 3 – Murad II, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, dies and is succeeded (on February 18) by his son, Mehmed II.
February 14 – Louis XI of France marries Charlotte of Savoy.
April 11 – Celje acquires market town status and town rights, by orders from Count Frederic II of Celje.
April 19 – In the Delhi Sultanate, the Afghan Lodi Dynasty succeeds the Turkish Sayyid Dynasty.
June 30 – French troops under the Comte de Dunois invade Guyenne, and capture Bordeaux.
August 20 – The French capture Bayonne, the last English stronghold in Guyenne.
October – After assassinating Bogdan II of Moldavia, Petru Aron takes up the throne.
October 28 – Revolt of Ghent: Ghent takes up arms against Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.

Territory of the Nasrid Kingdom

Sultan Mehmed II's entry into Constantinople, Fausto Zonaro (1854–1929)

1453

April 6–May 29 – Siege and Fall of Constantinople: The Ottoman Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror ends the Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire after more than a thousand years, by capturing the capital, Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul). Mortars are (perhaps) used in battle for the first time in this action. The consequent closure of the traditional overland route from Western Europe to the Far East, and need to identify new maritime routes, leads to the Age of Discovery, and ends the Middle Ages.[8]
May 22 – May 1453 lunar eclipse, a partial eclipse, is visible during the siege of Constantinople.
July 17 – Battle of Castillon: In the last pitched battle of the Hundred Years' War, the French under Jean Bureau defeat the English under the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is killed.
July 23 – Battle of Gavere in Flanders: Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, is victorious over the rebels of Ghent, leading to surrender of their city and the end of the Revolt of Ghent.
October 19 – The French recapture Bordeaux, ending the Hundred Years' War and leaving the English retaining only Calais on French soil.
October 28 – Ladislaus the Posthumous is crowned King of Bohemia, although George of Poděbrady remains in control of the government.
November 10 – Sejo of Joseon kills his enemy General Kim Jong-seo and gains control of the government in Joseon Korea (where this rebellion is called Gyeyujeongnan).

Siege of Constantinople from Bibliothèque nationale mansucript Français 9087 (folio 207 v). The Turkish army of Mehmet II attacks Constantinople in 1453. Some soldiers are pointing canons to the city and others are pulling boats to the Golden Horn.

1454

February 4 – Thirteen Years' War: The Secret Council of the Prussian Confederation sends a formal act of disobedience to the Grand Master, and the citizens of Toruń rebel against the Teutonic Knights, beginning the conflict.
March 6 – Casimir IV of Poland renounces allegiance to the Teutonic Knights.
March 27 – Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York becomes Protector for the insane King Henry VI of England.
April 9 – Treaty of Lodi: Francesco Sforza forms a triple alliance between the Duchy of Milan, the Republic of Florence and Kingdom of Naples.
August – In Moldavia, Petru Aron retakes the throne from Alexăndrel.
September 18 – Thirteen Years' War – Battle of Chojnice: The Polish army is defeated by a smaller but more professional Teutonic army.
December – King Henry of England having regained his sanity, the Duke of York is dismissed as Protector.

Golden Horn
Bosporus
Marmara Sea (Propontis)
Constantinople in the Byzantine period
Note: Not all buildings and other features were extant at the same time
metres

Topographical map of Constantinople during the Byzantine period. Main map source: R. Janin, Constantinople Byzantine. Developpement urbain et repertoire topographique. Road network and some other details based on Dumbarton Oaks Papers 54; data on many churches, especially unidentified ones, taken from the New York University's The Byzantine Churches of Istanbul project. Other published maps and accounts of the city have been used for corroboration.

Battle of Castillon

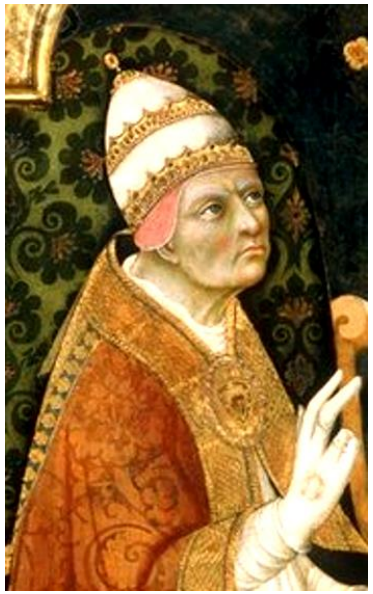
1455

January 8 – Pope Nicholas V publishes Romanus Pontifex, an encyclical addressed to King Afonso V of Portugal, which sanctions the conquest of non-Christian lands, and the reduction of native non-Christian populations to 'perpetual slavery' (later there will be a dramatic reversal when, in 1537, the bull Sublimis Deus of Pope Paul III forbids the enslavement of non-Christians).
February 23 – The Gutenberg Bible is the first book printed with movable type.
April 8 – Pope Calixtus III succeeds Pope Nicholas V, as the 209th pope.
Spring – The Wars of the Roses begin in England.
May 1 – Battle of Arkinholm: Forces loyal to King James II of Scotland defeat the supporters of the Earl of Douglas.
May 22 – First Battle of St Albans: Richard, Duke of York, defeats and captures King Henry VI of England.
November 15 – The conflict between Vladislav II of Wallachia and John Hunyadi escalates, so the latter decides to support Vlad the Impaler for the throne of Wallachia, the following year.

Infante Dom Henrique of Portugal, Duke of Viseu (4 March 1394 – 13 November 1460), better known as Prince Henry the Navigator (Portuguese: Infante Dom Henrique, o Navegador), was a central figure in the early days of the Portuguese Empire and in the 15th-century European maritime discoveries and maritime expansion. Through his administrative direction, he is regarded as the main initiator of what would be known as the Age of Discovery. Henry was the fourth child of the Portuguese king John I, who founded the House of Aviz

1456

May 18 – Second Battle of Oronichea (1456): Ottoman forces of 15,000 go to capture Albania, but are met and swiftly defeated by Skanderbeg's smaller force.
June 9 – Halley's Comet makes an appearance, as noted by the humanist scholar Platina.
July 7 – A retrial of Joan of Arc acquits her of heresy, 25 years after her execution.
July 22 – Battle of Nándorfehérvár (Belgrade): The Hungarians under John Hunyadi rout the Turkish army of Sultan Mehmed II. The noon bell ordered by Pope Callixtus III commemorates the victory throughout the Christian world (and hence is still rung).
August 20 – Vladislav II, reigning Prince of Wallachia, is killed in hand-to-hand combat by Vlad the Impaler, who succeeds him.
October 17 – The University of Greifswald is established, making it the second oldest university in Northern Europe, also (for a period) the oldest in Sweden and Prussia.



Pope Callixtus III was instrumental in ordering the retrial of Joan of Arc in 1455 after receiving a petition from her family

Theologians from the University of Paris were involved in the trial of Joan of Arc in 1431.

1457

February 11 – After years of captivity and absence from the Ming throne, the Zhengtong Emperor of China is reinstated, as the Tianshun Emperor.
February 24 – Charles VIII of Sweden is declared deposed. The Archbishop of Sweden, Jöns Bengtsson Oxenstierna, and statesman Erik Axelsson Tott become co-regents of Sweden. The throne is then offered to Christian I of Denmark and Norway.
March 6 – King James II of Scotland decrees that ". . . ye futebawe and ye golf be uterly cryt done and not usyt . . " The first historical mention of the game of golf.
April 12 – Ştefan cel Mare secures the throne of Moldavia, which he retains for the next 47 years.
June 23 – Christian I is elected king of Sweden, ending the war between Sweden and Denmark and restoring the Kalmar Union.
August 14 – The Mainz Psalter, the second major book printed with movable type in the West, the first to be wholly finished mechanically (including colour), and the first to carry a printed date, is printed for the Elector of Mainz.
September 2 – Battle of Ujëbardha: One of Skanderbeg's most important victories is won against the Ottoman army, in the open field.

King Carl II (VIII Knutsson Bonde) of Sweden, Carl I of Norway, as sculpted in the 1480's by Bernt Notke Place: Gripsholm Castle, Sweden

1458

January 24 – Matthias Corvinus becomes king of Hungary, at age 14.
March 25 – The Love Day is staged in London, by which Henry VI of England attempts to unite the warring factions who have triggered the War of the Roses
August 19 – Pope Pius II succeeds Pope Callixtus III, as the 210th pope.
October 24 – King Afonso V of Portugal conquers Ksar es-Seghir, in North Africa.

1459

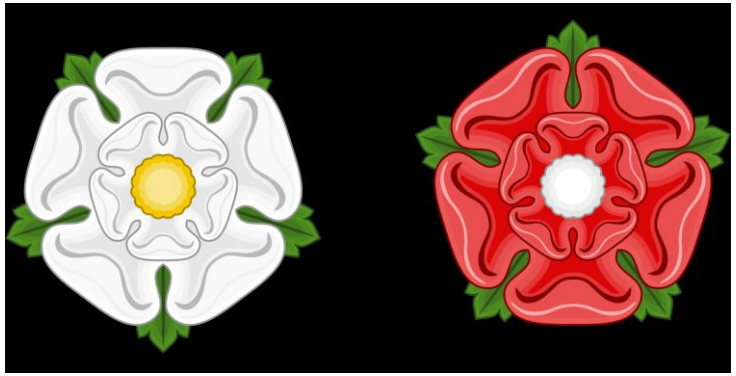
September 23 – Wars of the Roses – Battle of Blore Heath in England: Yorkists under Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury defeat a Lancastrian force.
October 12 – Wars of the Roses: Due to the advance of a royal force on his fortress of Ludlow, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, flees to Ireland, while his ally Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick eldest son of above [Warwick the Kingmaker], goes to Calais.

Matthias Corvinus, also called Matthias I (Hungarian: Hunyadi Mátyás, Croatian: Matija Korvin, Romanian: Matei Corvin, Slovak: Matej Korvín, Czech: Matyáš Korvín; 23 February 1443 – 6 April 1490), was King of Hungary and Croatia from 1458 to 1490. After conducting several military campaigns, he was elected King of Bohemia in 1469 and adopted the title Duke of Austria in 1487.

1460

January 15 – Battle of Sandwich: Yorkists raid Sandwich, Kent and capture the royal fleet.
March 5 – King Christian I of Denmark issues the Treaty of Ribe, enabling himself to become Count of Holstein, and regain control of Denmark's lost Duchy of Schleswig.
June 26 – Wars of the Roses: Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Edward, Earl of March (eldest son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York) land in England with an army, and march on London.
July 4 – The cannons of the Tower of London, still in Lancastrian hands, are fired on the city of London, which is mostly in Yorkist hands. The Tower is surrendered on July 19.
July 10 – Wars of the Roses – Battle of Northampton: Warwick and March defeat a Lancastrian army and seize King Henry VI of England.[2] It is agreed that York will be Henry's heir, disinheriting the King's son Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.
August 3 – While supervising a siege of English occupiers of Roxburgh Castle, King James II of Scotland is killed, when one of his own cannons explodes.
December 30 – Wars of the Roses – Battle of Wakefield: A Lancastrian army under Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland decisively defeats a Yorkist army under Richard of York and his son, Edmund, Earl of Rutland, who are both killed (the latter murdered after the battle). York's son Edward becomes leader of the Yorkist faction.

Image for battles of the Wars of the Roses where York was victorious.



1461

February 2 – Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales.
February 17 – Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control for her husband.
March 4 – The Duke of York seizes London, and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England.
March 5 – Wars of the Roses: Henry VI of England is deposed by Edward, Duke of York.
March 29 – Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret, to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England).
July 10 – Stephen Tomašević becomes the last King of Bosnia, on the death of his father Stephen Thomas; he is crowned on November 17, in Saint Mary's Church, Jajce.
June 28 – Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483).
July – Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, the last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire, after a year-long siege.
July 22 – Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483).
August 7 – The Ming Dynasty Chinese military general Cao Qin stages a coup against the Tianshun Emperor; after setting fire to the eastern and western gates of the Imperial City, Beijing (which are doused by pouring rains during the day-long uprising), Cao Qin finds himself hemmed in on all sides by imperial forces, loses three of his own brothers in the fight, and instead of facing execution, he flees to his home in the city, and commits suicide by jumping down a well located within his walled compound.
August 15 – The Empire of Trebizond, the last major Romano-Greek outpost, falls to the Ottoman Empire under Mehmed II, after a 21-day siege.
November 26 – A severe earthquake occurs in L'Aquila.

1462

March 27 – Vasili II of Russia dies, and is succeeded by his son Ivan III of Russia.
June 17 – The Night Attack: Vlad III Dracula attempts to assassinate Mehmed II, forcing him to retreat from Wallachia.
July 1 – Battle of Seckenheim: Frederick I, Elector Palatine is victorious over four other opponents.
July 22 – The first siege of Chilia by Stephen the Great fails, and he is seriously wounded.
September 17 – Thirteen Years' War – Battle of Świecino (Battle of Żarnowiec): The Kingdom of Poland defeats the Teutonic Order.
September – Siege of Mytilene: Mehmed II captures the town of Mytilene, thus conquering the island of Lesbos.
December – After Radu III the Fair takes over the throne in Wallachia, Vlad III Dracula seeks help in Transylvannia, where he is captured by Mathias Corvinus, and imprisoned for the next 12 years, over false charges of treason.

Vasily Vasiliyevich 10 March 1415 – 27 March 1462), known as Vasily II the Blind (Василий II Тёмный), was the Grand Prince of Moscow whose long reign (1425–1462) was plagued by the greatest civil war of Old Russian history. At one point, Vasily was captured and blinded by his opponents, yet eventually managed to reclaim the throne. Due to his disability, he made his son, Ivan III the Great, his co-ruler in his late years.

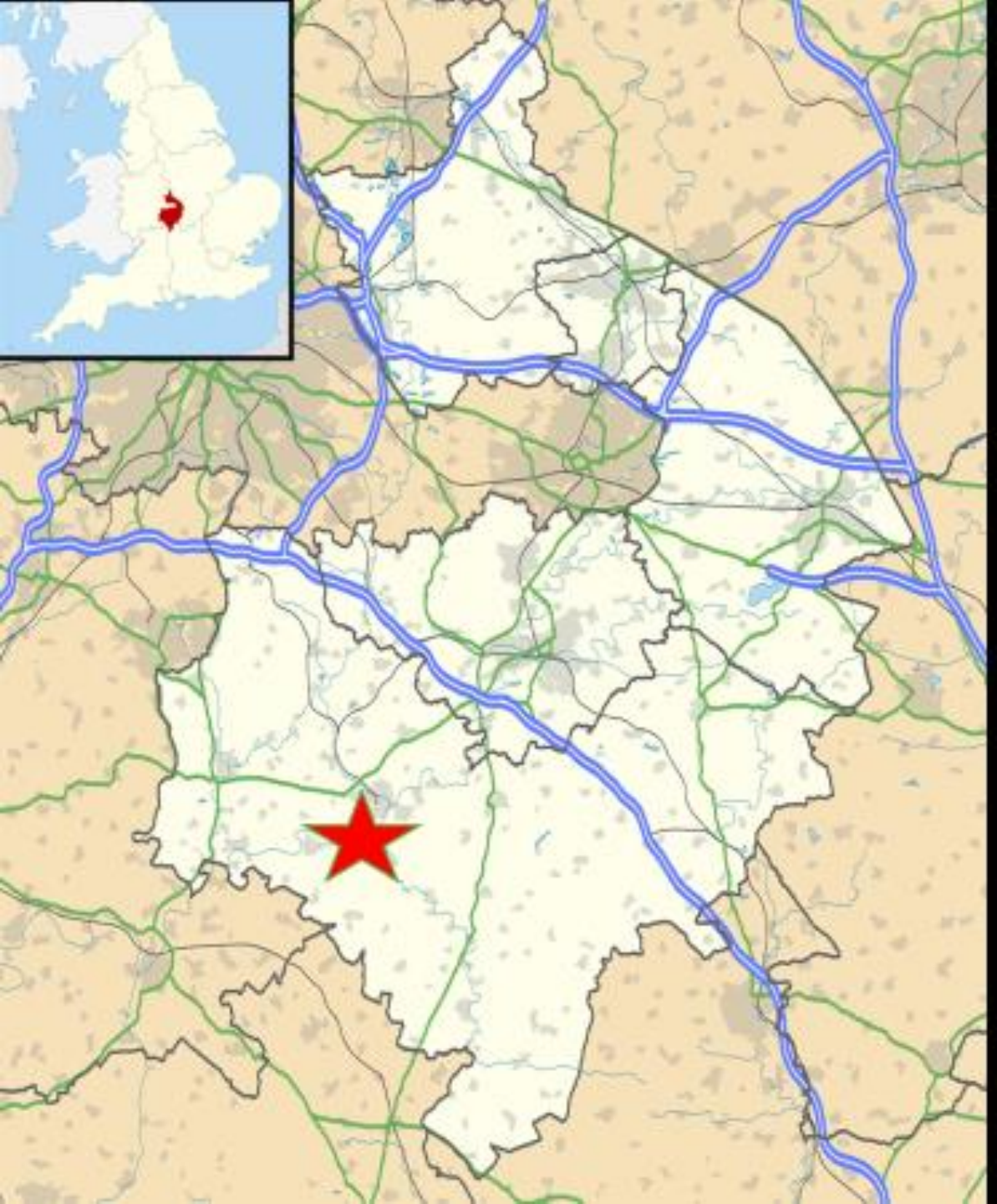
1463

January 5 – French poet François Villon receives a reprieve from death by hanging, and is banished from Paris (his further life is undocumented).
May – The Kingdom of Bosnia falls to the Ottoman Empire.
September 15 – Battle of Vistula Lagoon: The navy of the Prussian Confederation defeats that of the Teutonic Order.
October 8 – The Truce of Hesdin ends French support for the House of Lancaster in England.

1464

April 25 – Battle of Hedgeley Moor in England: Yorkist forces under John Neville defeat the Lancastrians under Sir Ralph Percy, who is killed.
May 1 – Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville, and keeps the marriage a secret for five months afterwards.
May 15 – Battle of Hexham: Neville defeats another Lancastrian army, this one led by King Henry and Queen Margaret themselves. This marks the end of organized Lancastrian resistance for several years.
June 11 – A 15-year-truce between the kingdoms of England and Scotland is signed.
June 18 – Pope Pius II himself shoulders the cross of the Crusades, and departs for Ancona to participate in person. He names Skanderbeg general captain of the Holy See, under the title Athleta Christi. This plan forces Skanderbeg to break his ten-year peace treaty with the Ottomans signed in 1463, by attacking their forces near Ohrid.
June 23 – Christian I of Denmark and Norway, who is also serving as King of Sweden, is declared deposed from the latter throne. His deposed predecessor Charles VIII of Sweden is re-elected to the throne on August 9.
August 21 – Emperor Go-Hanazono of Japan abdicates, and is succeeded by his son, Emperor Go-Tsuchimikado.
August 30 – Pope Paul II succeeds Pope Pius II, as the 211th pope.

William Shakespeare (bapt. 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616) was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard") His extant works, including collaborations, consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright



Stratford-upon-Avon is located in Warwickshire

Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613.

Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613 His early plays were primarily comedies and histories and are regarded as some of the best work produced in these genres. Until about 1608, he wrote mainly tragedies, among them Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth, all considered to be among the finest works in the English language In the last phase of his life, he wrote tragicomedies (also known as romances) and collaborated with other playwrights.

Romeo and Juliet

Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and along with Hamlet, is one of his most frequently performed plays. Today, the title characters are regarded as archetypal young lovers.

1465

January 24 – Chilia is conquered by Stephen the Great of Moldavia, following a second siege.
January 29 – Amadeus IX becomes Duke of Savoy.
January 30 – Charles VIII of Sweden is deposed. Clergyman Kettil Karlsson Vasa becomes Regent of Sweden.
July 13 – Battle of Montlhéry: Troops of King Louis XI of France fight inconclusively against an army of great nobles, organized as the League of the Public Weal.
July 24 – Former King Henry VI of England is captured by Yorkist forces, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. His queen consort Margaret of Anjou and Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, have fled to France.
August 11 – In Sweden, Regent Kettil Karlsson Vasa, Bishop of Linköping, dies and is succeeded by Archbishop Jöns Bengtsson Oxenstierna, as Regent.
October 14 – Wallachian voivode Radu cel Frumos, younger brother of Vlad Țepeș, issues a writ from his residence in Bucharest, the earliest known document to mention the city by name.

1466

The Chimú Empire is conquered by troops of the Inca.
The Mentelin Bible, the first printed German language Bible, is produced.
Louis XI of France introduces silk weaving to Lyon.
The Kingdom of Georgia collapses into anarchy, and fragments into rival states of Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti, Samtskhe-Saatabago and a number of principalities; this breakup is finalised in 1490, when Constantine II of Georgia has to recognize his rival monarchies.

Louis XI (3 July 1423 – 30 August 1483), called "Louis the Prudent" (French: le Prudent), was King of France from 1461 to 1483. He succeeded his father Charles VII.

1467

June 15 – Philip the Good is succeeded as Duke of Burgundy, by Charles the Bold.
October 29 – Charles the Bold defeats the Prince-Bishopric of Liège in the Battle of Brustem.
October 30 or November 11 – Uzun Hasan defeats Jahan Shah at the Battle of Chapakchur.
November 12 – Regent of Sweden Erik Axelsson Tott supports the re-election of deposed Charles VIII of Sweden to the throne.
December 15 – Battle of Baia: Troops under Stephen III of Moldavia decisively defeat the forces of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, at Baia (present-day Romania). This is the last Hungarian attempt to subdue the Principality of Moldavia.

1468

June 30 – Catherine Cornaro is wed by proxy to James II of Cyprus, starting the beginning of the Venetian conquest of Cyprus.
August 26 – Baeda Maryam succeeds his father Zara Yaqob, as Emperor of Ethiopia.
October 14 – The Treaty of Péronne is signed by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Louis XI of France.

1469

February 4 – Battle of Qarabagh: Uzun Hasan decisively defeats the Timurids of Abu Sa'id Mirza.
August – October: Caister Castle in England is besieged by John de Mowbray, 4th Duke of Norfolk.
October 19 – Ferdinand II of Aragon marries Isabella I of Castile in Valladolid, bringing about a dynastic union of Spain.

Charles the Bold (also translated as Charles the Reckless) (French: Charles le Téméraire, Dutch: Karel de Stoute, 10 November 1433 – 5 January 1477), baptised Charles Martin, was Duke of Burgundy from 1467 to 1477. He was the last Duke of Burgundy from the House of Valois.

1470

March 12 – Wars of the Roses in England – Battle of Losecoat Field: The House of York defeats the House of Lancaster.
March 20 (Julian calendar) – The Battle of Nibley Green is the last fought between the private armies of feudal magnates in England.
Spring: Anglo-Hanseatic War: Hanseatic League privateers set sail.
May 15 – Charles VIII of Sweden, who has served three terms as King of Sweden, dies. Sten Sture the Elder proclaims himself Regent of Sweden the following day, and is recognised by the estates on June 1.
July 12 – The Ottomans capture Euboea.
August 20 – Stephen the Great defeats the Volga Tatars of the Golden Horde led by Ahmed Khan, in the Battle of Lipnic.
September 13 – A rebellion orchestrated by King Edward IV of England's former ally, Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick, forces the King to flee England to seek support from his brother-in-law, Charles the Bold of Burgundy.
October 3 – Warwick releases Henry VI of England from the Tower of London, and restores him to the throne.
November 28 – Emperor Lê Thánh Tông of Vietnam launches a naval expedition against Champa, beginning the Cham–Annamese War.
December 18 – Lê Thánh Tông leads the Đại Việt army into Champa, conquering the country in less than three months.

The Wars of the Roses were a series of English civil wars for control of the throne of England fought between supporters of two rival cadet branches of the royal House of Plantagenet: the House of Lancaster, represented by a red rose, and the House of York, represented by a white rose. Eventually, the wars eliminated the male lines of both families. The conflict lasted through many sporadic episodes between 1455 and 1487, but there was related fighting before and after this period between the parties.

1471

January – Portuguese navigators João de Santarém and Pedro Escobar reach the gold-trading centre of Elmina on the Gold Coast of west Africa.[1] and explore Cape St. Catherine, two degrees south of the equator, so that they begin to be guided by the Southern Cross constellation. They also visit Sassandra on the Ivory Coast.
March 1 – Emperor Lê Thánh Tông captures the Champa capital, establishing new regions in middle Vietnam.
March – The Yorkist King Edward IV returns to England, to reclaim his throne.
April 14 – Battle of Barnet: Edward defeats the Lancastrian army under Warwick, who is killed.
May 4 – Battle of Tewkesbury: King Edward defeats a Lancastrian army under Queen Margaret and her son, Edward of Westminster the Prince of Wales, who is killed.
May 21 –King Edward celebrates his victories with a triumphal parade on his return to London. The captured Queen Margaret is paraded through the streets. The same day Henry VI of England is murdered in the Tower of London, eliminating all Lancastrian opposition to the House of York.
July 14 – Battle of Shelon: The forces of Muscovy defeat the Republic of Novgorod.
August 9 – Pope Sixtus IV succeeds Pope Paul II, to become the 212th pope.
August 24 – King Afonso V of Portugal conquers the Moroccan town of Arzila.
August 29 – The Portuguese occupy Tangiers, after its population flees the city.
October 10 – Battle of Brunkeberg in Stockholm, Sweden: The forces of Regent of Sweden Sten Sture the Elder, with the help of farmers and miners, repel an attack by Christian I, King of Denmark.
December 21 – The islands of São Tomé and Príncipe are discovered by Portuguese navigators João de Santarém and Pedro Escobar.

1472

February 20 – Orkney and Shetland are returned by Norway to Scotland, due to a defaulted dowry payment.

December 31 – The city council of Amsterdam prohibits snowball fights: "Neymant en moet met sneecluyten werpen nocht maecht noch wijf noch manspersoon." ("No one shall throw with snowballs, neither men nor (unmarried) women.")

1473

February 12 – The first complete printed edition of Avicenna's The Canon of Medicine (Latin translation) is published in Milan.

August 11 – Battle of Otlukbeli: Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II defeats the White Sheep Turkmens, led by Uzun Hasan.

1474

February – The Treaty of Utrecht puts an end to the Anglo-Hanseatic War.

March 19 – The Senate of the Republic of Venice enacts the Venetian Patent Statute, one of the earliest patent systems in the world.[3] New and inventive devices, once put into practice, have to be communicated to the Republic to obtain the right to prevent others from using them. This is considered the first modern patent system.

July 25 – By signing the Treaty of London, Charles the Bold of Burgundy agrees to support Edward IV of England's planned invasion of France.

December 12 – Upon the death of Henry IV of Castile, a civil war ensues between his designated successor Isabella I of Castile, and her niece Juana, who is supported by her husband, Afonso V of Portugal. Isabella wins the civil war after a lengthy struggle, when her husband, the newly crowned Ferdinand II of Aragon, comes to her aid.

The Republic of Venice was a sovereign state and maritime republic in what is now northeastern Italy. It lasted from 697 AD until 1797 AD.

1475

January 10 – Battle of Vaslui (Moldavian–Ottoman Wars): Stephen III of Moldavia defeats the Ottoman Empire, which is led at this time by Mehmed the Conqueror of Constantinople.
July 4 – Burgundian Wars: Edward IV of England lands in Calais, in support of the Duchy of Burgundy against France.
August 29 – The Treaty of Picquigny ends the brief war between France and England.
November 13 – Burgundian Wars – Battle on the Planta: Forces of the Old Swiss Confederacy are victorious against those of the Duchy of Savoy, near Sion, Switzerland.
November 14 – The original Landshut Wedding takes place, between George, Duke of Bavaria, and Hedwig Jagiellon.

1476

March 1 – Battle of Toro (War of the Castilian Succession): Although militarily inconclusive, this assures the Catholic Monarchs the Crown of Castile, forming the basis for modern-day Spain.
March 2 – Battle of Grandson (Burgundian Wars): Swiss forces defeat Burgundy.
June 22 – Battle of Morat (Burgundian Wars): Crushing defeat for the Burgundians at the hands of the Swiss.
July 26 – Battle of Valea Albă (Moldavian–Ottoman Wars): The Otoman Sultan Mehmed II defeats Stephen III of Moldavia.
November 26 – Vlad the Impaler declares himself reigning Prince of Wallachia for the third and last time. He is killed on the march to Bucharest, probably before the end of December. His head is sent to his old enemy, Sultan Mehmed of the Ottomans.

Mehmed II 30 March 1432 – 3 May 1481), commonly known as Mehmed the Conqueror (Turkish: Fatih Sultan Mehmet), was an Ottoman Sultan who ruled from August 1444 to September 1446, and then later from February 1451 to May 1481.

1477

January 5 – Battle of Nancy: Charles the Bold of Burgundy is again defeated, and this time is killed; this marks the end of the Burgundian Wars.
February? – Volcano Bardarbunga erupts, with a VEI of 6.
February 11 – Mary of Burgundy, the daughter of Charles the Bold, is forced by her disgruntled subjects to sign the Great Privilege, by which the Flemish cities recover all the local and communal rights which have been abolished by the decrees of the dukes of Burgundy, in their efforts to create in the Low Countries a centralized state.
February 27 – Uppsala University is founded, becoming the first university in Sweden and all of Scandinavia.
August 19 – Mary of Burgundy marries Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, in Ghent, bringing her Flemish and Burgundian lands into the Holy Roman Empire, and detaching them from France.
November 18 – William Caxton produces Earl Rivers' translation into English of Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres, at his press in Westminster, the first book printed in England on a printing press

The Burgundian Wars (1474–1477) were a conflict between the Dukes of Burgundy and the Old Swiss Confederacy and its allies. Open war broke out in 1474, and in the following years the Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, was defeated three times on the battlefield and killed in the Battle of Nancy in 1477. The Duchy of Burgundy and several other Burgundian lands then became part of France, while the Burgundian Netherlands and the Franche-Comté were inherited by Charles's daughter Mary of Burgundy, and eventually passed to the House of Habsburg upon her death because of her marriage to Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor.

1478

January 14 – Novgorod surrenders to Ivan III, Grand Prince of Moscow.
January 15 – Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York is married to Anne de Mowbray, 8th Countess of Norfolk.
February 18 – George Plantagenet, 1st Duke of Clarence, convicted of treason against his older brother Edward IV of England, is privately executed in the Tower of London.
April 26 – The Pazzi Family attack Lorenzo de' Medici, and kill his brother Giuliano, during High Mass in Florence Cathedral.
May 14 – The Siege of Shkodra begins.
November – Eskender succeeds his father Baeda Maryam, as Emperor of Ethiopia, at the age of six.
November 1 – The Spanish Inquisition begins.
December 28 – Battle of Giornico: Swiss troops defeat the Milanese.

The Battle of Giornico was part of an expansionist policy of the Old Swiss Confederation during the 15th century. The confederation attempted to expand into the southern foothills of the Alps to gain control of both ends of the valuable mountain passes. In November 1478, Uri troops moved south over the Gotthard pass into the Leventina valley. The population of the valley, who had long been opposed to Milan, greeted the Swiss troops as liberators and allies. However, below the valley at Bellinzona, they found the city gates closed. Uri was quickly joined by forces from other Confederation cantons and established a siege camp below the walls of Bellinzona on 30 November 1478. The Duke of Milan responded by sending 10,000 men toward Bellinzona to drive the Confederates back and reassert his control over the Leventina.

1479

January 20 – Ferdinand II ascends the throne of Aragon, and rules together with his wife Isabella I, Queen of Castile, over most of the Iberian peninsula.
January 25 – The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire and Republic of Venice; Venice will cede Argo, Negroponte, Lemnos and Shkodër, and pay an annual tribute of 10,000 golden ducati.
April 25 – Ratification of the Treaty of Constantinople in Venice ends the Siege of Shkodra after fifteen months, and brings all of Albania under the Ottoman Empire.
May 13 – Christopher Columbus, an experienced mariner and successful trader in the thriving Genoese expatriate community in Portugal, marries Felipa Perestrelo Moniz (Italian on her father's side), and receives as dowry her late father's maps and papers, charting the seas and winds around the Madeira Islands, and other Portuguese possessions in the Ocean Sea.
August 7 – Battle of Guinegate: A French army sent to invade the Netherlands is defeated by Maximilian of Austria.
September 4 – The Treaty of Alcáçovas (also known as the Treaty or Peace of Alcáçovas-Toledo) is signed between the Catholic Monarchs of Castile and Aragon on one side, and the King of Portugal and his son on the other side, ending the four-year War of the Castilian Succession.
October 13 – Battle of Breadfield (Hungarian: Kenyérmezei csata, Turkish: Ekmek Otlak Savaşı): The army of the Kingdom of Hungary, led by Pál Kinizsi and István Báthory, defeats that of the Ottoman Empire in Transylvania, Hungary, leaving at least 10,000 Turkish dead.

Ferdinand 10 March 1452 – 23 January 1516), called the Catholic (Spanish: el Católico), was King of Aragon from 1479 until his death. In 1469, he married Infanta Isabella, the future queen of Castile, which was regarded as the marital and political "cornerstone in the foundation of the Spanish monarchy

1480

March 6 – Treaty of Toledo: Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain recognize the African conquests of Afonso of Africa, and he cedes the Canary Islands to Spain. (see Treaty of Alcáçovas)
July 28
Mehmed II fails in his attempt to capture Rhodes from the Knights of Rhodes.
An Ottoman army lands near Otranto, Italy. Pope Sixtus IV calls for a crusade to drive it away.
August 12 - Ottoman invasion of Otranto: Ottoman troops behead 800 Christians for refusing to convert to Islam. The Martyrs of Otranto are canonized in 2013.
September 27 – Consorts and co-rulers Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile initiate the Spanish Inquisition (looking for heretics and unconverted Jews).
October – Great stand on the Ugra river: Muscovy becomes independent from the Golden Horde. The Theotokos of Vladimir icon is credited with saving Moscow.

1481

May 3 – Mehmed II, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, dies and is succeeded by his son, Bayezid II.
May 21 – Christian I, King of Denmark and Norway, dies and is succeeded by his son John (1481–1513)
June 21 – The papal bull Aeterni regis grants all land south of the Canary Islands to Portugal.
August 29 – John II of Portugal starts to rule in his own right.
September 10 – Alphonso II of Naples recaptures the city of Otranto.
December 10 – With the death of Duke Charles IV of Anjou, Anjou reverts to the French crown under Louis XI of France.
December 26 – Battle of Westbroek: Holland defeats the troops of Utrecht.

1482

February 28 –The village of Alhama de Granada in Spain is taken by the Christian forces, starting the Granada War to expel the moors from the Iberian Peninsula back to Africa.
March 22 – Pope Sixtus IV, in a special bulla, grants self-government rights to the Italian town of Ascoli Piceno.
March 27 – The death of Mary of Burgundy triggers the first of the Flemish revolts against Maximilian of Austria.
August 1 – Anglo-Scottish Wars: Richard, Duke of Gloucester invades Scotland, and captures Edinburgh.
August 24 – Capture of Berwick: The Scots surrender the border town of Berwick-upon-Tweed to Richard, ending his campaign

Mary 13 February 1457 – 27 March 1482), Duchess of Burgundy, reigned over many of the territories of the Duchy of Burgundy, now mainly in France and the Low Countries, from 1477 until her death. As the only child of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his wife Isabella of Bourbon, she inherited the duchy upon the death of her father in the Battle of Nancy on 5 January 1477. Owing to the great prosperity of many of her territories, Mary was often referred to as Mary the Rich.

1483

January–December

January 1 – The Jews are expelled from Andalusia.

February 11 – The General Council of the Inquisition is created in Spain.

April 9 – Edward V becomes King of England.

April 29 – Gran Canaria, the main island of the Canary Islands, is conquered by the Kingdom of Castile, a very important step in the expansion of Spain.

April 30 – Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations.

April – King Edward V of England and his younger brother Richard, Duke of York reside in the Tower of London. Later this year, rumors of their murders start circulating. By December the rumors have reached France. This is the beginning of the mystery concerning the fates of the two Princes in the Tower.

May 14 – Coronation of Charles VIII of France ("Charles l'Affable").

June 13 – William Hastings, 1st Baron Hastings, is executed, in the first recorded execution at the Tower of London.

June 20 – The powerful Fernando II, Duke of Braganza is executed in Portugal, followed by more than 80 other noblemen, for his plot against the royal crown.

June 25 – Before his coronation, King Edward V of England is deposed by his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who becomes King as Richard III of England.

July 6 – Richard III is crowned king of England, at Westminster Abbey.

July 20 – John of Denmark is crowned King of Norway.

August 9 – The Sistine Chapel opens in the Apostolic Palace in Rome.

September 3 – The Princes in the Tower, uncrowned 12-year-old Edward V of England and his 10-year-old brother, Richard, Duke of York, are perhaps murdered this night in the Tower of London.

October – A rebellion by the Duke of Buckingham is crushed by Richard III of England.

1484

March 26 – William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables.
May 14 – Charles VIII of France (Charles l'Affable) is crowned.
July 6 – Portuguese sea captain Diogo Cão finds the mouth of the Congo River.
July 22 – Battle of Lochmaben Fair: A 500-man raiding party led by Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany, and James Douglas, 9th Earl of Douglas, is defeated by forces loyal to Albany's brother James III of Scotland; Douglas is captured.
August 29 – Pope Innocent VIII succeeds Pope Sixtus IV, as the 213th pope.
September 21 – Treaty of Nottingham: A three-year truce between the kingdoms of England and Scotland is signed.
December 5 – Pope Innocent VIII issues the Papal bull Summis desiderantes affectibus, giving the inquisition a mission to hunt heretics and witches in Germany, led by Heinrich Kramer and Jacob Sprenger.

Charles VIII, called the Affable; 30 June 1470 – 7 April 1498), was King of France from 1483 to his death in 1498. He succeeded his father Louis XI at the age of 13. His elder sister Anne acted as regent jointly with her husband Peter II, Duke of Bourbon until 1491 when the young king turned 21 years of age. During Anne's regency, the great lords rebelled against royal centralisation efforts in a conflict known as the Mad War (1485–1488), which resulted in a victory for the royal government.

1485

Spring – Multiple earthquakes occur near Taishan, China.
March 16 – A solar eclipse crosses northern South America and Central Europe.
June 1 – Matthias of Hungary takes Vienna, in his conquest of Austria (from Frederick III), and makes the city his capital.
August 5–August 7 – The first outbreak of sweating sickness in England begins.
August 22 – Battle of Bosworth: King Richard III of England is defeated by (rival claimant to the throne of England) Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond; Richard dies in battle, and Henry Tudor becomes King Henry VII of England, although Henry marked this battle as August 21 so that he could declare all his opponents traitors.
September 12 – Muscovian forces conquer Tver.
September 15 – Peter Arbues is assaulted while praying in the cathedral at Zaragoza, Spain; he dies on September 17. He had been appointed Inquisitor of Aragon by the Inquisitor General, Tomás de Torquemada, in the campaign against heresy and crypto-Judaism.
October 30 – King Henry VII of England is crowned.
November 2 – The Peace of Bourges stops the Mad War.

Richard III (2 October 1452 – 22 August 1485) was King of England and Lord of Ireland from 1483 until his death in 1485. He was the last king of the House of York and the last of the Plantagenet dynasty. His defeat and death at the Battle of Bosworth Field, the last decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses, marked the end of the Middle Ages in England. He is the protagonist of Richard III, one of William Shakespeare's history plays.

1486

January 18 – King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York are married, uniting the House of Lancaster and the House of York, after the Wars of the Roses.
February 16 – Archduke Maximilian I of Habsburg is elected King of the Romans at Frankfurt (crowned April 9 at Aachen).
February 18 – Lord Caitanya Mahaprabhu is born in Mayapur in the town of Nadia, West Bengal, India, just after sunset. He is regarded as an incarnation, or avatar, of Lord Krsna, and later comes to inaugurate the sankirtana movement, or the chanting of the Holy Names of the Lord. This chanting, or mantra meditation, is first brought to the United States in 1965, by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami.[9]
April 21 – The adoption of the Sentència Arbitral de Guadalupe ends the War of the Remences, in the Principality of Catalonia.

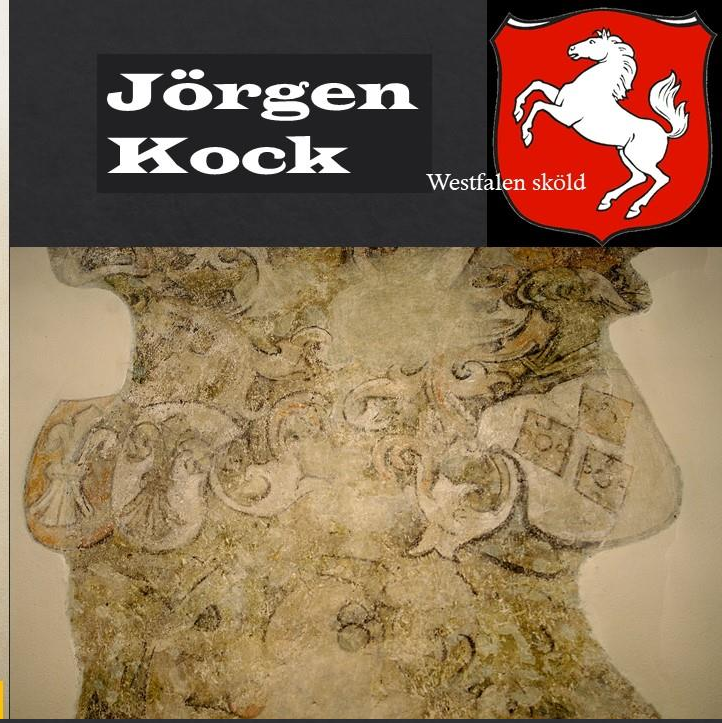
1487

January 29 – Richard Foxe becomes Bishop of Exeter.
March – Sigismund, Archduke of Austria, largely on the poor advice of his counselors, declares war on Venice, and seizes silver mines in and around the Sugana Valley.
May 24 – Lambert Simnel is crowned King "Edward VI of England" in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, Ireland. He claims to be Edward Plantagenet, 17th Earl of Warwick, and challenges Henry VII for the throne of England, where he lands on June 5.
June 16 – Battle of Stoke Field: The rebellion of pretender Lambert Simnel, led by John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, and Francis Lovell, 1st Viscount Lovell, is crushed by troops loyal to Henry VII.
August – Bartolomeu Dias leaves Lisbon, on his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.
August 13 – The Siege of Málaga (1487) ends, when the Spanish take the city.
September 9 – Hongzhi becomes Emperor of China (Ming Dynasty).
November 30 – Albert IV, Duke of Bavaria promulgates the Reinheitsgebot, specifying three ingredients – water, malt and hops – for the brewing of beer.

Jörgen Kock

Jörgen Kock, born in 1487 in Westphalia, died in 1556, was a successful mayor and coinmaker in Malmö. Under Cook's leadership, Malmö came to experience a heyday. Jörgen probably came from Westfahlen in Germany because contemporary chroniclers call him "vestphalus". The first time he is mentioned in Denmark is in Malmö in 1517. The following year he became King Kristian II's coin master at Malmöhus when he succeeded the former coin master Dines Blicher. He was married to Citze Kortsdatter, who was previously married to the rich merchant Walter Kniphof in Copenhagen. He thereby became the stepfather of Claus Kniphof.

Text wikipedia/bildspel Anders Dernback



Jörgen Kock became coin master of the Danish King Kristian II

Kristian II (Danish: Christian 2.), in Sweden also known as Kristian Tyrann, born 1 July 1481 at Nyborg Castle, Denmark, died 25 January 1559 at Kalundborg Castle, Denmark, was king of Denmark and Norway 1513-1523 and king of Sweden 1520–1521. He was the son of King Hans, and grandson of Kristian I. Kristian married August 12, 1515, to Elizabeth of Austria. They had six children, but none of them succeeded him as king. Kristian was deposed as a Danish king in 1523 and in 1546 renounced all claims to the throne.

He donated a fortune

Jörgen Kock quickly won the king's favor but was deposed as mayor. Already in 1537 he succeeded in regaining his large confiscated fortune when, by giving the king 12,000 marks for the fortification of Malmöhus, he won his trust. In 1540 he was re-elected as mayor and held this office until his death.

Before his death, Jörgen Kock and his wife Citze donated a huge amount of money to Malmö's poor. He and his wife were given their burial place in the aisle of St. Petri Church, in front of the pulpit.

1489

March 14 – The Queen of Cyprus, Catherine Cornaro, sells her kingdom to the Republic of Venice.
March 26 – The Treaty of Medina del Campo between England and Spain includes provision for a marriage between Arthur, the son of King Henry VII of England, and Princess Catherine of Aragon.
June 29 – King James IV granted Andrew, Lord Gray, the lands and Barony of Lundie July 17 – Delhi Sultanate: Sikandar Lodi succeeds Bahlul Khan Lodi as sultan.
November 29 – Arthur Tudor is named Prince of Wales.
December 11 – Jeannetto de Tassis is appointed Chief Master of Postal Services in Innsbruck; his descendants, the Thurn und Taxis Family, later run much of the postal system of Europe.

Arthur, Prince of Wales (1486-1502), wearing a collar composed of red and white Tudor roses and hat with a hat badge bearing the figure of St John the Baptist and two rosette-shaped cap hooks.

1490

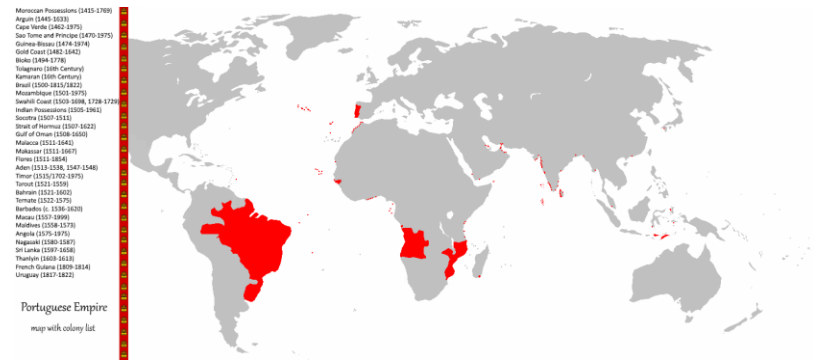
January 4 – Anne of Brittany announces that all those who would ally with the king of France, will be considered as guilty of the crime of Lèse-majesté.
March 13 – Charles II becomes Duke of Savoy at age 1; his mother Blanche of Montferrato is regent.
March or April – 1490 Ch'ing-yang event, a presumed meteor shower or air burst over Qingyang in Ming dynasty China, said to have caused casualties.
July 13 – John of Kastav finishes a cycle of frescoes in the Holy Trinity Church, Hrastovlje (modern-day southwestern Slovenia).
November 20 – First edition of the chivalric romance Tirant lo Blanch by Joanot Martorell printed in Valencia.
December 19 – Anne of Brittany is married to Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor by proxy.

Anne of Brittany (French: Anne de Bretagne; Breton: Anna Breizh) (25/26 January 1477 – 9 January 1514) was Duchess of Brittany from 1488 until her death, and queen consort of France from 1491 to 1498 and from 1499 to her death. She is the only woman to have been queen consort of France twice. During the Italian Wars, Anne also became queen consort of Naples, from 1501 to 1504, and duchess consort of Milan, in 1499–1500 and from 1500 to 1512.

1491

May 3 – The ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo, Nkuwu Nzinga, is baptised by Portuguese missionaries, adopting the baptismal name of João I.
September – Battle of Vrpile Gulch in southern Croatia: Forces of the Ottoman Empire are defeated by those of the Kingdom of Croatia.
November – The pretender Perkin Warbeck begins a campaign to take the English throne, with a landing in Ireland.
November 7 – Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor and King Vladislaus II of Bohemia and Hungary sign the Peace of Pressburg, formally ending the Austrian–Hungarian War.
November 16 – An auto-da-fé held in Brasero de la Dehesa (outside Ávila) concludes the case of the Holy Child of La Guardia, with the execution of several Jewish and converso suspects.
November 25 – Reconquista: The Granada War is effectively brought to an end (and the Siege of Granada extended for two months) with the signing of the Treaty of Granada between the Catholic Monarchs of Spain and the Moorish Emirate of Granada.
December 6 – King Charles VIII of France marries Anne of Brittany, forcing her to break her marriage with Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, thus incorporating Brittany into the kingdom of France.
December 21 – The Truce of Coldstream secures a five-year peace, between Scotland and England

The Portuguese Empire), also known as the Portuguese Overseas (Ultramar Português) or the Portuguese Colonial Empire (Império Colonial Português), was composed of the overseas colonies and territories governed by Portugal. One of the longest-lived empires in world history, it existed for almost six centuries, from the capture of Ceuta in 1415, to the handover of Portuguese Macau to China in 1999.



1492

January 2 – Fall of Granada: Muhammad XII, the last Emir of Granada, surrenders his city to the army of the Catholic Monarchs (Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile) after a lengthy siege, ending the ten-year Granada War and the centuries-long Reconquista, and bringing an end to 780 years of Muslim control in Al-Andalus.
January 6 – Ferdinand and Isabella enter into Granada.
January 15 – Christopher Columbus meets Ferdinand and Isabella at the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos in Córdoba, Andalusia, and persuades them to support his Atlantic voyage intended to find a new route to the East Indies.
January 16 – Antonio de Nebrija publishes Gramática de la lengua castellana, the first grammar text for the Castilian Spanish language, in Salamanca, which he introduces to the Catholic Monarchs, Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon, newly restored to power in Andalusia, as "a tool of empire".
January 23 – The Pentateuch is first printed.
March 31 – Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Roman Catholicism.
April 17 – The Capitulations of Santa Fe are signed between Christopher Columbus and the Crown of Castile, agreeing on arrangements for his forthcoming voyage.

Isabella I (Spanish: Isabel I, 22 April 1451 – 26 November 1504) reigned as Queen of Castile from 1474 until her death.

1492

June 8 – Death of Elizabeth Woodville, the last living Yorkist queen.
July 31 – The Jews are expelled from Spain; 40,000–200,000 leave. Sultan Bayezid II of the Ottoman Empire, learning of this, dispatches the Ottoman Navy to bring the Jews safely to Ottoman lands, mainly to the cities of Thessaloniki (in modern-day Greece) and İzmir (in modern-day Turkey).
August 3 – The Genoese navigator Christopher Columbus sails with three ships from Palos de la Frontera, in the service of the Crown of Castile, on his first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, intending to reach Asia.
August 11 – Pope Alexander VI succeeds Pope Innocent VIII as the 214th pope, after the 1492 papal conclave, the first held in the Sistine Chapel.
September 6 – Christoper Columbus sails from La Gomera in the Canary Islands, his final port of call before crossing the Atlantic Ocean for the first time.
October 3 – English army besieges Boulogne.
October 11 – Several members of the first voyage of Christopher Columbus witness an unusual light.
October 12 – Christopher Columbus' expedition makes landfall in the Caribbean and lands on Guanahani, but he believes he has reached the East Indies.
October 28 – Christopher Columbus lands in Cuba.
November 3 – The Peace of Étaples is signed between England and France, ending French support for Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to the English throne. All English-held territory in France (with the exception of Calais) is returned to France.[7]
November 7 – The Ensisheim meteorite, a 127 kg (280 lb) meteorite, lands in a wheat field near the village of Ensisheim in Alsace.
December 5 – Christopher Columbus becomes the first European to set foot on the island of Hispaniola.
December 25 – Columbus' ship Santa María runs aground off Cap-Haïtien, and is lost.
December 31 – About 100,000 Jews are expelled from Sicily.

1493

January 19 – Treaty of Barcelona: Charles VIII of France returns Cerdagne and Roussillon to Ferdinand of Aragon.
March 1 – Martín Alonso Pinzón returns to the city of Bayona in Spain from the voyage of discovery, sending the first notice about the discovery to the Catholic Monarchs (Christopher Columbus is delayed by a storm in the Azores).
March 15 – Christopher Columbus and Martín Alonso Pinzón return to Palos de la Frontera, the original port in Spain from where they started the first voyage of discovery.
April 12 – Askia Mohammad I defeats Sonni Baru at the Battle of Anfao and usurps the throne of the Songhai Empire.
May 4 – In the papal bull Inter caetera, Pope Alexander VI decrees that all lands discovered 100 leagues (or further west) of the Azores are Spanish.
August 19 – Maximilian I succeeds his father, Frederick III, as Holy Roman Emperor.
September 9 – Battle of Krbava Field in southern Croatia: Forces of the Ottoman Empire defeat those of the Kingdom of Croatia.
September 26 – Pope Alexander VI issues the bull Dudum siquidem to the Catholic Monarchs, extending the grant of newly discovered lands he made them in Inter caetera.
September 29 – Christopher Columbus leaves Cádiz on his second voyage of exploration.
November 19 – Christopher Columbus lands on the coast of the island of Borinquen, which he renames San Juan (modern-day Puerto Rico).

Christopher Columbus before 31 October 1451 – 20 May 1506) was an Italian explorer and colonizer who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean that opened the New World for conquest and permanent European colonization of the Americas. Columbus had embarked with intent to find and develop a westward route to the Far East, but instead discovered a route to the Americas, which were then unknown to the Old World.

1494

January 4 – The Cetinje Octoechos an Eastern Orthodox octoechos (liturgy), first tone), the first incunabulum written in the Serbian recension of Church Slavonic, and the first book printed in Cyrillic in Southeast Europe, is completed in Cetinje.
January 25 – Alfonso II becomes King of Naples.
May – Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, recognises Perkin Warbeck as rightful King of England.
May 5 – Christopher Columbus first sights Jamaica.
May 7 – The infant Amda Seyon II succeeds his father Eskender, as Emperor of Ethiopia.
May 31 – First Battle of Acentejo: Natives of the island of Tenerife, known as Guanches, defeat the invading Spanish forces.
June 1 – Brother John Cor of Lindores Abbey pays duty on 8 bolls of malt to the Exchequer in Scotland to make aqua vitae for King James IV; the record in the Exchequer Rolls is the first written reference to Scotch whisky.

Alfonso II (4 November 1448 – 18 December 1495), also called Alfonso of Aragon, was King of Naples from 25 January 1494 to 22 February 1495 with the title King of Naples and Jerusalem. As Duke of Calabria he was a patron of Renaissance poets and builders during his tenure as the heir to the throne of Naples.

1494

June 7 – Treaty of Tordesillas: Spain and Portugal divide the New World between themselves.
June 25 – The first hurricane ever observed by Europeans strikes the Spanish settlement of La Isabela, on Hispaniola.
October 22 – Ludovico Sforza becomes Duke of Milan, and invites Charles VIII of France to invade Italy in support of his claim, beginning the Italian War of 1494–98.
October 26 – Amda Seyon II is deposed and killed, and his uncle Na'od succeeds him as Emperor of Ethiopia.
November 9 – The House of Medici is expelled from Florence.
November 10 – Fra Luca Pacioli's Summa de arithmetica, geometria, proportioni et proportionalità is published in Venice, containing the first printed account of algebra in the vernacular, and the first published description of the double-entry accounting system.
November 17 – Italian War of 1494–98: The armies of Charles VIII of France enter Florence.
December 25 – Second Battle of Acentejo: The Spanish crush the native forces of the island of Tenerife, leading to the subjugation of this last bastion of resistance in the Canary Islands.

Ludovico Maria Sforza; 27 July 1452 – 27 May 1508), also known as Ludovico il Moro was an Italian Renaissance prince who ruled as Duke of Milan from 1494, following the death of his nephew Gian Galeazzo Sforza, until 1499. A member of the Sforza family, he was the fourth son of Francesco I Sforza. He was famed as a patron of Leonardo da Vinci and other artists, and presided over the final and most productive stage of the Milanese Renaissance. He is probably best known as the man who commissioned The Last Supper.

1495

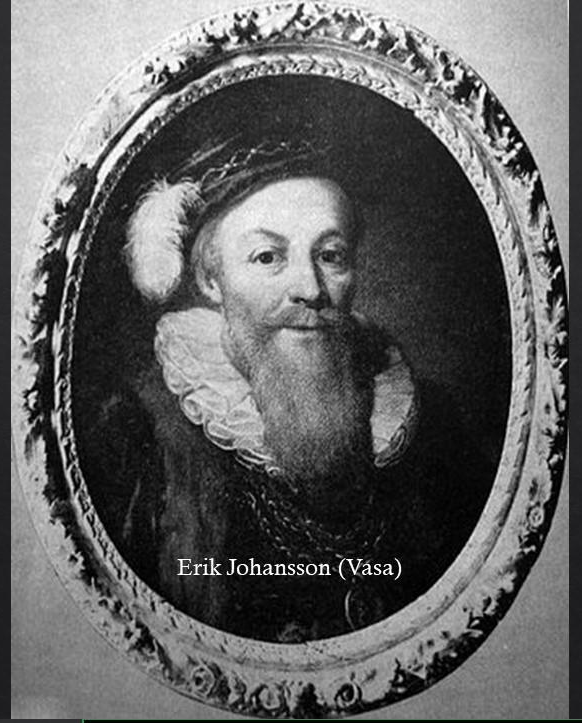
February – King's College, Aberdeen, predecessor of the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, is founded on the petition of William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen. It is the first English-speaking university to teach medicine.
February 22 – Italian War of 1494–98: King Charles VIII of France enters Naples, to claim the city's throne. A few months later, he decides to return to France, and leaves Naples with most of his army, leaving a force under his cousin Gilbert, Count of Montpensier as viceroy. Syphilis is first definitely recorded in Europe during this invasion. (perhaps from French forces who may have contacted Croats fleeing an Ottoman army in the east).
May 26 – A Spanish army under Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba lands in Calabria, with the purpose of ousting the French and restoring Ferdinand II of Naples to the throne.
June 1 – Friar John Cor records the first known batch of Scotch whisky.
June 28 – Battle of Seminara: Córdoba and Ferdinand are defeated by a French army under Bernard Stewart, Lord of Aubigny.
July 3 – Battle of Deal: Perkin Warbeck's troops land in Kent, in support of his claim to the English crown, backed by Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy. They are routed before Warbeck himself can disembark, and he retreats to Ireland and then to Scotland.
July 6 – Battle of Fornovo: The French army under King Charles secures its retreat from Italy, by defeating a combined Milanese-Venetian force under Giovanni Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua.
Summer – John, King of Denmark, sets sail for Kalmar, Sweden, to negotiate with Sten Sture the Elder to restore the power of the Kalmar Union. However, his flagship, Gribshunden, catches fire and sinks off the coast of Ronneby with loss of life, and he is forced to abandon the mission.
October 25 – King Manuel I of Portugal begins his reign.
November 30 – An explosion at Vyborg Castle deters the Russian forces, who have invaded Sweden through Karelia.

1496

February – Pietro Bembo's Petri Bembi de Aetna Angelum Chalabrilem liber is published in Venice by Aldus Manutius (the first book printed in the Old Style serif or Humanist typeface, cut by Francesco Griffo, and known from the 20th century as Bembo).
February 24 – King Henry VII of England signs the commercial treaty Intercursus Magnus with Venice, Florence, and the cities of the Hanseatic League and the Netherlands.
March 5 – Henry VII of England issues letters patent to Italian-born adventurer John Cabot and his sons, authorizing them to discover unknown lands.
March 10 – Christopher Columbus leaves Hispaniola for Spain, ending his second visit to the Western Hemisphere. During his time here he has forcibly subjugated the island, enslaved the Taíno, and laid the basis for a system of land grants tied to the Taíno's enslavement.
June 12 – Jesus College, Cambridge, is founded.
July – Spanish forces under Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba capture Atella after a siege. Among the prisoners is the French viceroy of Naples, the Comte de Montpensier. Ferdinand II of Naples is restored to his throne.
August 5 – Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Christopher Columbus, formally founds the city of Santo Domingo (first settled in March) on Hispaniola (in the modern-day Dominican Republic), making it the oldest permanent European settlement in the New World.
September 21–25 – James IV of Scotland invades Northumberland, in support of the pretender to the English throne, Perkin Warbeck.
October 20 – Joanna of Castile, second daughter of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile, heiress to Castile, marries the archduke Philip, heir through his mother to the Burgundian Netherlands, and through his father to the Holy Roman Empire. December 5 – King Manuel I of Portugal issues a decree ordering the expulsion of "heretics" from the country.
Date unknown – Jan de Groote, a Dutchman, obtains a grant for the north ferry from the mainland of Scotland to Orkney, from King James IV of Scotland.

Gustav Vasa

Gustav Eriksson of the Vasa noble family and later known as Gustav Vasa (12 May 1496 – 29 September 1560), was King of Sweden from 1523 until his death in 1560, previously self-recognised Protector of the Realm (Riksföreståndare) from 1521, during the ongoing Swedish War of Liberation against King Christian II of Denmark, Norway and Sweden



Erik Johansson (Vasa)

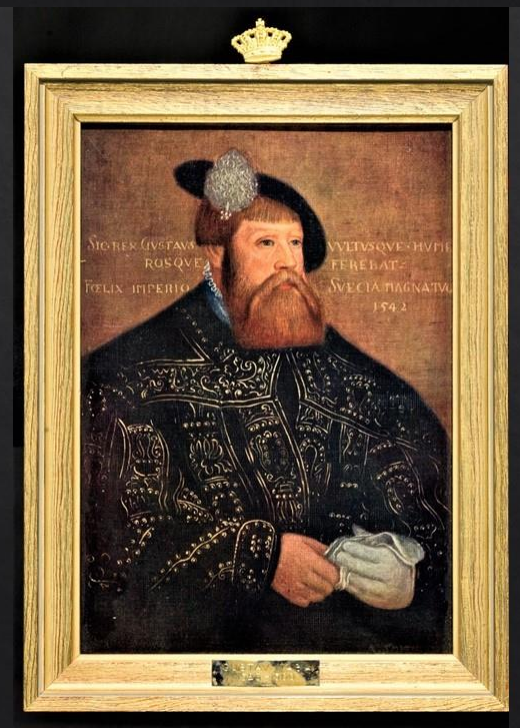
Cecilia Månsdotter (Eka)

Gustav Eriksson, a son of Cecilia Månsdotter Eka and Erik Johansson Vasa, was probably born in 1496. The birth most likely took place in Rydboholm Castle, northeast of Stockholm, the manor house of the father, Erik. The newborn got his name, Gustav, from Erik's grandfather Gustav Anundsson.

Erik Johansson's parents were Johan Kristersson and Birgitta Gustafsdotter of the dynasties Vasa and Sture respectively, both dynasties of high nobility. Birgitta Gustafsdotter was the sister of Sten Sture the Elder, regent of Sweden. Being a relative and ally of uncle Sten Sture, Erik inherited the regent's estates in Uppland and Södermanland when the latter died in 1503. Although a member of a family with considerable properties since childhood, Gustav Eriksson would later be the holder of possessions of a much greater dimension.

Gustav Eriksson addressing men from Dalarna in Mora. Painting by Johan Gustaf Sandberg.

Gustav I Vasa



1497

February 7 (Shrove Tuesday) – Followers of Girolamo Savonarola burn thousands of "immoral" objects, at the Bonfire of the Vanities in Florence.
May – The Cornish Rebellion breaks out in England, incited by war taxes.
May 10 – Amerigo Vespucci allegedly leaves Cádiz, for his first voyage to the New World.
May 12 – Pope Alexander VI excommunicates Girolamo Savonarola.
May 20 – John Cabot sets sail from Bristol, on the ship Matthew (principally owned by Richard Amerike), looking for new lands to the west (some sources give a May 2 date).
June 13 – The Catholic Monarchs issue the ordinance of Medina del Campo, creating a money system based on the copper maravedí, creating the peso of 34 maravedis. In the next three centuries, this system will dominate international payments. It will be used in almost all parts of the Americas and large parts of Asia. It is the basis for a number of modern currencies, including the U.S. dollar.
June 17 – Battle of Deptford Bridge near London: Cornish rebels under Michael An Gof are soundly defeated by Henry VII.
June 24 – John Cabot lands in North America (near present day Bonavista, Newfoundland).
July 8 – Vasco da Gama's fleet departs from Lisbon, beginning his expedition to India.

Amerigo Vespucci March 9, 1454 – February 22, 1512) was an Italian explorer, financier, navigator, and cartographer from the Republic of Florence. Sailing for Portugal around 1501–1502, Vespucci demonstrated that Brazil and the West Indies were not Asia's eastern outskirts (as initially conjectured from Columbus' voyages) but a separate continent described as the "New World". In 1507, the new continent was named America after the Latin version of Vespucci's first name. Vespucci then became a citizen of the Crown of Castile and died in Seville (1512).

1497

September 7 – Second Cornish Uprising in England: Perkin Warbeck lands near Land's End; on September 10 he is proclaimed as King in Bodmin.
September 28 – John, King of Denmark, defeats Sten Sture the Elder at the Battle of Rotebro.
September 30 – Treaty of Ayton establishes a seven-year peace between England and Scotland.
October 4 – Leaders of the Second Cornish Uprising surrender to the King at Taunton; the following day, Warbeck, having deserted his army, is captured at Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire.
October 6 – Sten Sture the Elder is forced to resign and end his 27-year term as Regent of Sweden. King John of Denmark and Norway is acknowledged by the estates as King of Sweden and formally elected on October 18, restoring the power of the Kalmar Union.
December 5 – King Manuel I of Portugal proclaims an edict in which he demands that Jews convert to Christianity or leave the country.
December 23 – Sheen Palace is destroyed by fire. Henry VII of England rebuilds it as Richmond Palace.

Sten Sture the Elder (Sten Sture den äldre; 1440 – 14 December 1503) was a Swedish statesman and regent of Sweden 1470–1497 and 1501–1503. As the leader of the victorious Swedish separatist forces against the royal unionist forces during the Battle of Brunkeberg in 1471, he weakened the Kalmar Union considerably and became the effective ruler of Sweden as Lord Regent for most of his remaining life.

1498

February – Portuguese explorer Vasco Da Gama reaches Malindi, in modern-day Kenya.
March 2 – Vasco da Gama visits Quelimane and Mozambique, in southeastern Africa.
May
John Cabot leaves Bristol on an expedition, never to be seen again.
The English Merchant Adventurers are granted a trade monopoly with the Netherlands.
May 20 – Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut (now Kozhikode), India, becoming the first European to get there by sailing around Africa, thus discovering the maritime route to India. He finds a local Arab merchant who is able to interpret for him.
May 23 – Girolamo Savonarola, ruler of Florence, is executed for criticizing the Pope.
June – Niccolò Machiavelli is elected by the Great Council, as the second chancellor of the Republic of Florence.
Summer – The final Welsh revolt of the medieval era breaks out in Meirionnydd, North Wales; Harlech Castle is captured by the rebels before the revolt is suppressed.
July 31 – On his third voyage to the Western Hemisphere, Christopher Columbus becomes the first European to visit the island of Trinidad.
August 1 – Columbus discovers the mouth of the Orinoco.
August 4–12 – Columbus explores the Gulf of Paria.
September 20 – 1498 Nankai earthquake off the coast of Japan.

Vasco da Gama, 1st Count of Vidigueira c. 1460s – 24 December 1524), was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India (1497–1499) was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient.

1499

January 8 – Louis XII of France marries Anne of Brittany, in accordance with a law set by his predecessor, Charles VIII.
May 19 – 13-year-old Catherine of Aragon, the future first wife of Henry VIII of England, is married by proxy to his brother, 12-year-old Arthur, Prince of Wales.
July 22 – Battle of Dornach: The Swiss decisively defeat the army of Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor.
July 28 – First Battle of Lepanto: The Turkish navy wins a decisive victory over the Venetians.
August – Polydore Vergil completes De inventoribus rerum, the first modern history of inventions.
August 24 – Lake Maracaibo is discovered, by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci.
September 18 – Vasco da Gama arrives at Lisbon, returning from India, and is received by King Manuel of Portugal.
September 22 – Treaty of Basel: Maximilian is forced to grant the Swiss de facto independence.
October 25 – The Pont Notre-Dame in Paris, constructed under Charles VI of France, collapses into the Seine.
November 5 – The Catholicon is published in Tréguier (Brittany). This Breton–French–Latin dictionary had been written in 1464 by Jehan Lagadeuc. It is the first dictionary of either French or Breton.
November 23 – Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the throne of England, is hanged for reportedly attempting to escape from the Tower of London.
November 28 – Edward Plantagenet, 17th Earl of Warwick, last male member of the House of York, is executed for reportedly attempting to escape from the Tower of London.
December 18 – The Rebellion of the Alpujarras (1499–1501) begins in the Kingdom of Granada (Crown of Castile).

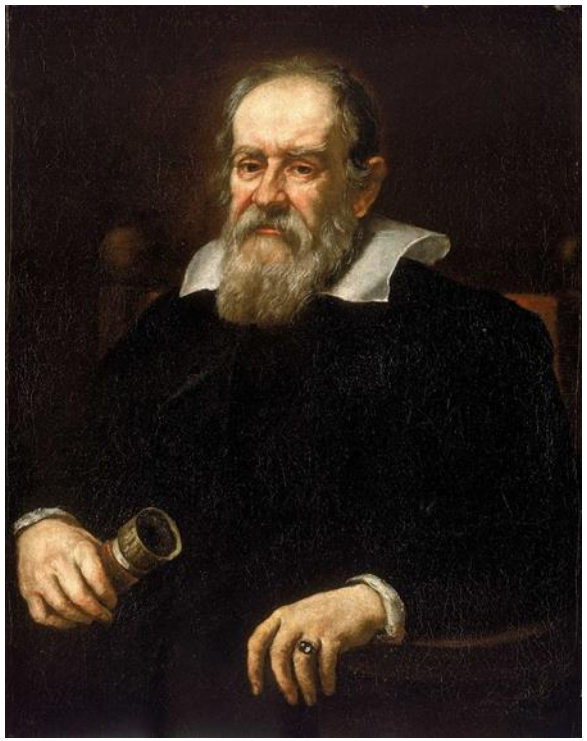
Portrait of Henry VIII by the workshop of Hans Holbein the Younger.

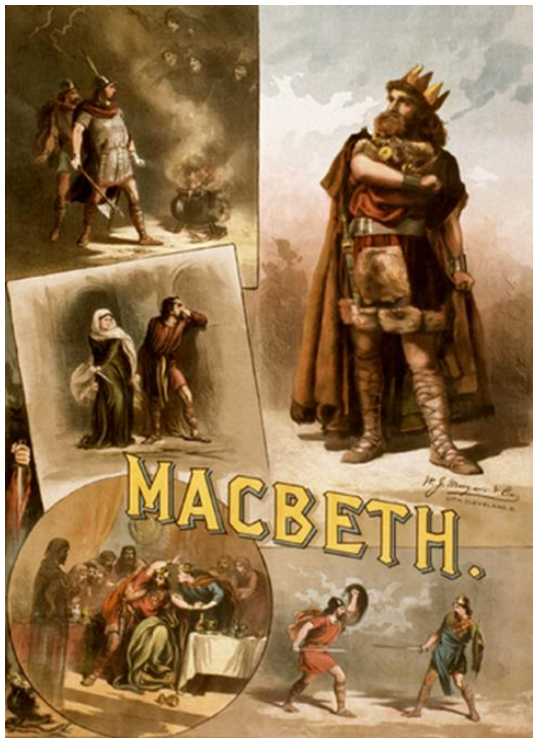
1500

January 5 – Duke Ludovico Sforza recaptures Milan, but is soon driven out again by the French.
January 26 – Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón reaches the northern coast of Brazil.
February 17 – Battle of Hemmingstedt: The Danish army fails to conquer the peasants' republic of Dithmarschen.
April 22 – Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral officially discovers Brazil, and claims the land for the Kingdom of Portugal. He has 13 vessels with him.
July 14 – The Muscovites defeat the Lithuanians and the Poles in the Battle of Vedrosha.
August – : The Turkish fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians in the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Turks proceed to capture Modon and Coron, the "two eyes of the Republic".
August 10 – Diogo Dias discovers an island which he names St Lawrence (after the saint's day on which it was first sighted), later to be known as Madagascar.
November 11 – Treaty of Granada: Louis XII of France and Ferdinand II of Aragon agree to divide the Kingdom of Naples between them.
November 16 – Emperor Go-Kashiwabara accedes to the throne of Meiō era Japan.
December 24 – The Siege of the Castle of St. George ends, and the island of Cephalonia is captured by a joint Venetian–Spanish fleet.
December 31 – The last of the incunabula are published.

The Grand Duchy of Moscow, or Grand Principality of Moscow known in English simply as Muscovy from the Latin: Moscoviae was a Rus' principality of the Late Middle Ages centered around Moscow, and the predecessor state of the Tsardom of Russia in the early modern period.

History 1600 - 1610





History and Slides

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1600

January 1 – Scotland adopts January 1 as New Year's Day instead of March 25.
January
Hugh O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, renews the Nine Years' War (Ireland) against England with an invasion of Munster.
Sebald de Weert makes the first definite sighting of the Falkland Islands.
February 17 – Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.
February 19 – Huaynaputina volcano in Peru undergoes a catastrophic eruption, the worst to be recorded in South America.
March 20 – Linköping Bloodbath: Five Swedish nobles are publicly executed by decapitation and Polish–Swedish King Sigismund III Vasa is de facto deposed as ruler of Sweden.
April 19 – The first Dutch ship ever to arrive in Japan, the Liefde ("Love"), anchors in Sashifu, in the Bungo Province (modern-day Usuki in Ōita Prefecture). The sailors present on this ship are William Adams, Jan Joosten van Lodensteijn, Jacob Quaeckernaeck and Melchior van Santvoort.
July 2 – Eighty Years' War (Dutch War of Independence): Battle of Nieuwpoort – The Dutch Republic gains a tactical victory over the Spanish Empire.
July – Martin Möller is appointed chief pastor of Görlitz.
August 5 – The brothers Alexander Ruthven and John Ruthven, 3rd Earl of Gowrie, are killed during a failed attempt to kidnap or murder King James VI of Scotland at their home.
Autumn
Thessaly rebellion: Greeks in Thessaly, incited by Bishop Dionysios Skylosophos, attempt to rebel against the Ottoman Empire.
A Persian embassy arrives in Prague and meets with Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor.
October 6 – Première of Jacopo Peri's Euridice, the earliest known fully surviving work of modern opera, produced by Emilio de' Cavalieri for the wedding of Henry IV of France and Maria de' Medici in Florence.
October 21 – Battle of Sekigahara in Japan: Tokugawa Ieyasu gains nominal control over the whole country.
December 31 – The East India Company is granted a Royal Charter in the Kingdom of England for trade with Asia.

Sigismund III Vasa, Swedish: Sigismund; 20 June 1566 – 30 April 1632 N.S.), also known as Sigismund III of Poland, was King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania and monarch of the united Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1587 to 1632 as well as King of Sweden and Grand Duke of Finland from 1592 until his deposition in 1599.

Sigismund was the son of John III of Sweden and his first wife, Catherine Jagiellon of Poland. Elected to the throne of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, he sought to create a personal union between the Commonwealth and Sweden (Polish–Swedish union), and succeeded for a time in 1592. After he had been deposed in 1599 from the Swedish throne by his Protestant uncle, Charles IX of Sweden, and a meeting of the Riksens ständer, he spent much of the rest of his life attempting to reclaim it.

The Linköping Bloodbath (Swedish: Linköpings blodbad) on 20 March 1600 was the public execution by beheading of five Swedish nobles in the aftermath of the War against Sigismund (1598–1599), which resulted in the de facto deposition of the Polish and Swedish King Sigismund III Vasa as king of Sweden. The five were advisors to Catholic Sigismund or political opponents of the latter's uncle and adversary, the Swedish regent Duke Charles.

The noblemen publicly executed on the Linköping market square on 20 March 1600 were:

Erik Sparre — the Chancellor of Sweden and a senator in the Riksens ständer
Ture Nilsson Bielke — a senator in the Riksens ständer
Gustaf Banér — a senator in the Riksens ständer and father of Gustavus II Adolphus the Great's Swedish Field Marshal Johan Banér
Sten Banér — a senator in the Riksens ständer
Bengt Falck — a senator in the Riksens ständer

1601

January 11 – Valladolid is briefly the capital of Habsburg Spain under Philip III, before returning indefinitely to Madrid in 1606.
January 17 – Treaty of Lyon: France gains Bresse, Bugey and Gex from Savoy, ceding Saluzzo in exchange.
February 8 – **Robert Devereux**, 2nd Earl of Essex, longtime favorite of Queen Elizabeth I of England, rebels against the queen; his revolt is quickly crushed.
February 25 – Robert Devereux is beheaded.
Spring – Possible first performance of William Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet
July–December
December 24 (Julian calendar; January 3, 1602, according to the Gregorian calendar used by the Irish and Spanish forces in the battle) – The Battle of Kinsale ends the siege of Kinsale, Ireland (begun in autumn 1601).
Date unknown
Dutch troops attack the Portuguese in Malacca.
Jesuit Matteo Ricci becomes the first European to enter the Forbidden City in Beijing, China, being invited by the Ming dynasty Emperor.
A bad harvest occurs in the Tsardom of Russia, due to a rainy summer, causing the Russian famine of 1601–03 which kills about two million people.
Martin Möller is accused of Crypto-Calvinism.

Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, KG, 10 November 1565 – 25 February 1601), was an English nobleman and a favourite of Elizabeth I. Politically ambitious, and a committed general, he was placed under house arrest following a poor campaign in Ireland during the Nine Years' War in 1599. In 1601, he led an abortive coup d'état against the government and was executed for treason.

1602

January–June

January 3 – Battle of Kinsale: The battle happens on Thursday, 3 January, 1602 (according to the Gregorian calendar used by the Irish and Spanish forces in the battle), although, for the English who are still using the old Julian calendar, the date of the battle is Thursday, 24 December, 1601.

February 2 (Candlemas night) – First known production of **William Shakespeare's** comedy Twelfth Night, in London

March 20 – The United East India Company is established by the United Provinces States-General in Amsterdam, with the stated intention of capturing the spice trade from the Portuguese.

April 20 – The Danish–Icelandic Trade Monopoly was established by the Danish Monarch, in light of recently implemented absolutism.

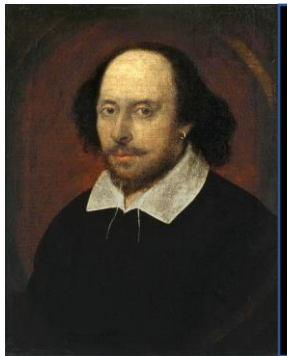
May 15 – English explorer Bartholomew Gosnold becomes the first European at Cape Cod.

June – James Lancaster's East India Company fleet arrives at Achin (now Aceh), Sumatra to deal with the local ruler. Having defeated Portugal's ally, the ruler is happy to do business, and Lancaster seizes a large Portuguese galleon and loots it.

July–December

November 8 – The Bodleian Library at Oxford University is opened.

December 11 – A surprise attack by forces under the command of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy, and his brother-in-law, Philip III of Spain, is repelled by the citizens of Geneva (this actually took place after midnight, in the early morning of **December 12**, but commemorations/celebrations on Fête de l'Escalade are usually held on December 11 or the closest weekend).



William Shakespeare (bapt. 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616) was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard")

1603

February 25 – Dutch–Portuguese War: the Portuguese ship Santa Catarina is seized by Dutch East India Company ships off Singapore. The first permanent Dutch trading post in Indonesia is established in Banten.

March

French explorer Samuel de Champlain sails to Canada.

The Fulda witch trials begin.

was a French colonist, navigator, cartographer, draftsman, soldier, explorer, geographer, ethnologist, diplomat, and chronicler. He made between 21 and 29 trips across the Atlantic Ocean

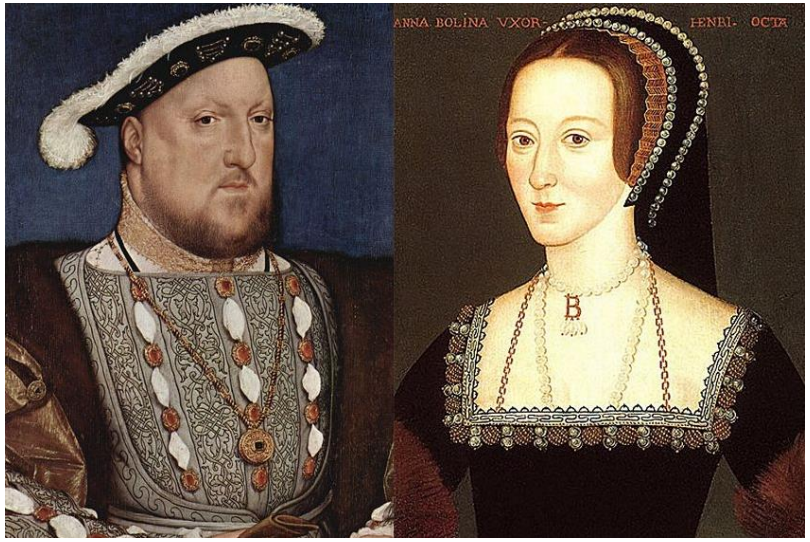
March 24

Queen Elizabeth I of England dies at Richmond Palace (having ruled since 1558), and is succeeded by her cousin's (Mary Queen of Scots') son, King James VI of Scotland (where he has ruled since 1567), uniting the crowns of Scotland and England.

Tokugawa Ieyasu is granted the title of shōgun from Emperor Go-Yozei, and establishes the Tokugawa shogunate in Edo, Japan. The 265-year-long Edo period begins.

March 31 – The Nine Years War (Ireland) is ended by the submission of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, to the English Crown, and the signing of the Treaty of Mellifont.

April 28 – The funeral of **Elizabeth I** of England is held in Westminster Abbey.



Elizabeth's parents, Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Anne was executed within three years of Elizabeth's birth.

Elizabeth I (7 September 1533 – 24 March 1603) was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603. Sometimes called the Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor.

1603

July 17 or July 19 – **Sir Walter Raleigh** is arrested for treason.
July 25 – James I is crowned as King of England in Westminster Abbey. Ceremonies are limited because of plague.
August 17 – The Accademia dei Lincei, the oldest scientific academy in the world, is founded in Rome by Federico Cesi.
September 20 – Samuel Champlain arrives back in France.
October – The Sangley Rebellion takes place, ending in the massacre of 20,000 Sangley Chinese in Manila.
November – Rokugō rebellion: More than 1,000 rōnin rebel in support of their exiled lord, Onodera Yoshimichi, in Japan.
November 17 – Sir Walter Raleigh goes on trial for treason, in the converted Great Hall of Winchester Castle. He is found guilty, but his life is spared by King James I at this time, and he is returned to imprisonment in the Tower of London.
December 22 – Ottoman dynasty: Sultan Mehmed III of the Ottoman Empire dies, and is succeeded by his son Ahmed I.

Sir Walter Raleigh 1552 (or 1554) – 29 October 1618), also spelled Ralegh, was an English landed gentleman, writer, poet, soldier, politician, courtier, spy and explorer. He was cousin to Sir Richard Grenville and younger half-brother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He is also well known for popularising tobacco in England. Raleigh was one of the most notable figures of the Elizabethan era.

Raleigh was born to a Protestant family in Devon, the son of Walter Raleigh and Catherine Champernowne. Little is known of his early life, though in his late teens he spent some time in France taking part in the religious civil wars. In his 20s he took part in the suppression of rebellion in Ireland participating in the Siege of Smerwick. Later, he became a landlord of property confiscated from the native Irish. He rose rapidly in the favour of Queen Elizabeth I and was knighted in 1585. Raleigh was instrumental in the English colonisation of North America and was granted a royal patent to explore Virginia, paving the way for future English settlements. In 1591, he secretly married Elizabeth Throckmorton, one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, without the Queen's permission, for which he and his wife were sent to the Tower of London. After his release, they retired to his estate at Sherborne, Dorset.

1604

January–June

January 14 – The Hampton Court Conference is held between James I of England, the Anglican bishops and representatives of the Puritans. Work begins on the Authorized King James Version of the Bible and revision of the Book of Common Prayer.

June – Ottoman–Safavid War (1603–18): Shāh Abbas I of Persia's Safavid army captures the city of Yerevan from the Ottoman Empire after a siege. At this time the Shāh begins the expulsion of Armenians from Jolfa to New Julfa in his capital of Isfahan; more than 25,000 die during the exodus.

August 18 – England concludes the Treaty of London with Spain, ending the Anglo-Spanish War (1585–1604), an intermittent conflict within the Eighty Years' War.

July–December

September 1 – Sri Guru Granth Sahib, the religious text of Sikhism, compiled and edited by Guru Arjan, is installed at Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar.

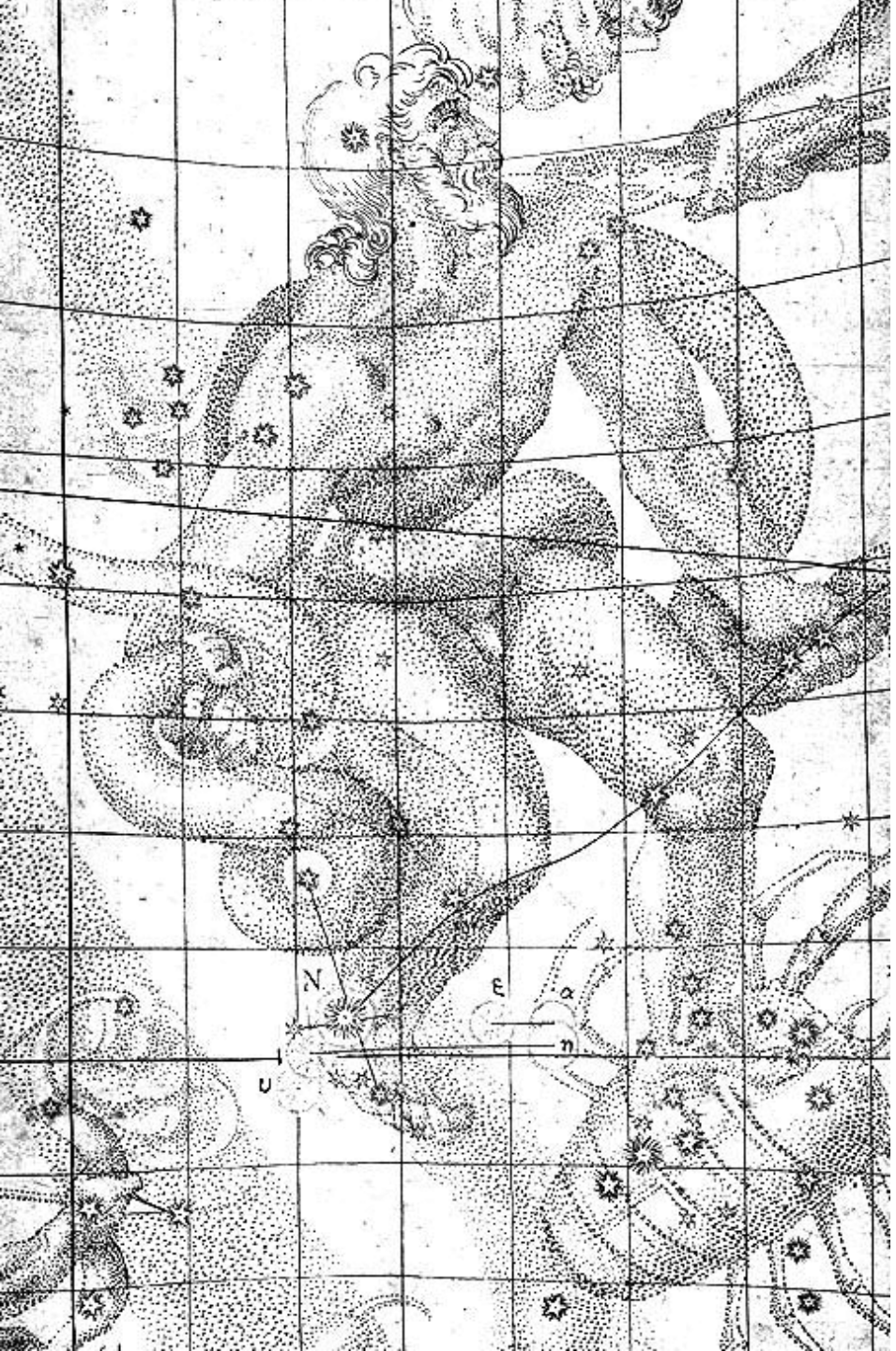
September 20 – Ostend is captured by Spanish forces under Ambrogio Spinola after a three-year siege.

October 4 – Za Dengel, Emperor of Ethiopia, is killed in battle with the forces of Za Sellase, who restores his cousin Yaqob to the throne.

October 9 – The supernova which becomes known as Kepler's Supernova (SN 1604) is first observed from the northern parts of the Italian Peninsula. From October 17, Johannes Kepler begins a year's observation of it from Prague. There won't be another "naked-eye" supernova to be seen until 1987. As of 2017, this is the last supernova to be observed in the Milky Way.

November 1 – First recorded performance of William Shakespeare's tragedy Othello, at the Palace of Whitehall in London.

December 26 (St. Stephen's night) – First recorded performance of Shakespeare's problem play Measure for Measure, before King James I of England in the banqueting hall of Whitehall Palace.



Johannes Kepler's original drawing from De Stella Nova (1606) depicting the location of the stella nova, marked with an N (8 grid squares down, 4 over from the left)

Visible to the naked eye, Kepler's Star was brighter at its peak than any other star in the night sky, with an apparent magnitude of −2.5. It was visible during the day for over three weeks. Records of its sighting exist in European, Chinese, Korean and Arabic sources.

It was the second supernova to be observed in a generation (after SN 1572 seen by Tycho Brahe in Cassiopeia). No further supernovae have since been observed with certainty in the Milky Way, though many others outside our galaxy have been seen since S Andromedae in 1885. SN 1987A in the Large Magellanic Cloud was visible to the naked eye.

1605

January 16 – The first part of **Miguel de Cervantes**' satire on the theme of chivalry, Don Quixote (El ingenioso hidalgo don Quixote de la Mancha, "The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha"), is published in Madrid. One of the first significant novels in the western literary tradition, it becomes a global bestseller almost at once.
March 11 – A proclamation declares all people of Ireland to be the direct subjects of the British Crown and not of any local lord or chief.
April 1 – Pope Leo XI succeeds Pope Clement VIII as the 232nd pope as a result of the heated Papal conclave of March 1605.
April 13 – Tsar Boris Godunov dies; Feodor II accedes to the Russian throne.
April 16 – In England, John Winthrop, later governor of the future Massachusetts Bay Colony, marries his first wife (of 4), Mary Forth, daughter of John Forth, of Great Stambridge, Essex.
May 16 – Pope Paul V succeeds Pope Leo XI as the 233rd pope, making this the last Year of Three Popes until 1978. He is elected as a compromise candidate after the Papal conclave of May 1605 leads to physical assault.
June 1 – Russian troops in Moscow imprison Feodor II and his mother, later executing them.
June 20 – Pretender Dmitriy and his supporters, including troops of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, march to Moscow.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra 29 September 1547 (assumed) – 22 April 1616 NS) was a Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's pre-eminent novelists. His novel Don Quixote has been translated into over 140 languages and dialects; it is, after the Bible, the most-translated book in the world. Cervantes died in Madrid on 22 April 1616 of type II diabetes, and was buried the next day, 23 April.

1 "A world of disorderly notions, picked out of his books, crowded into his imagination."—*p.* 3.

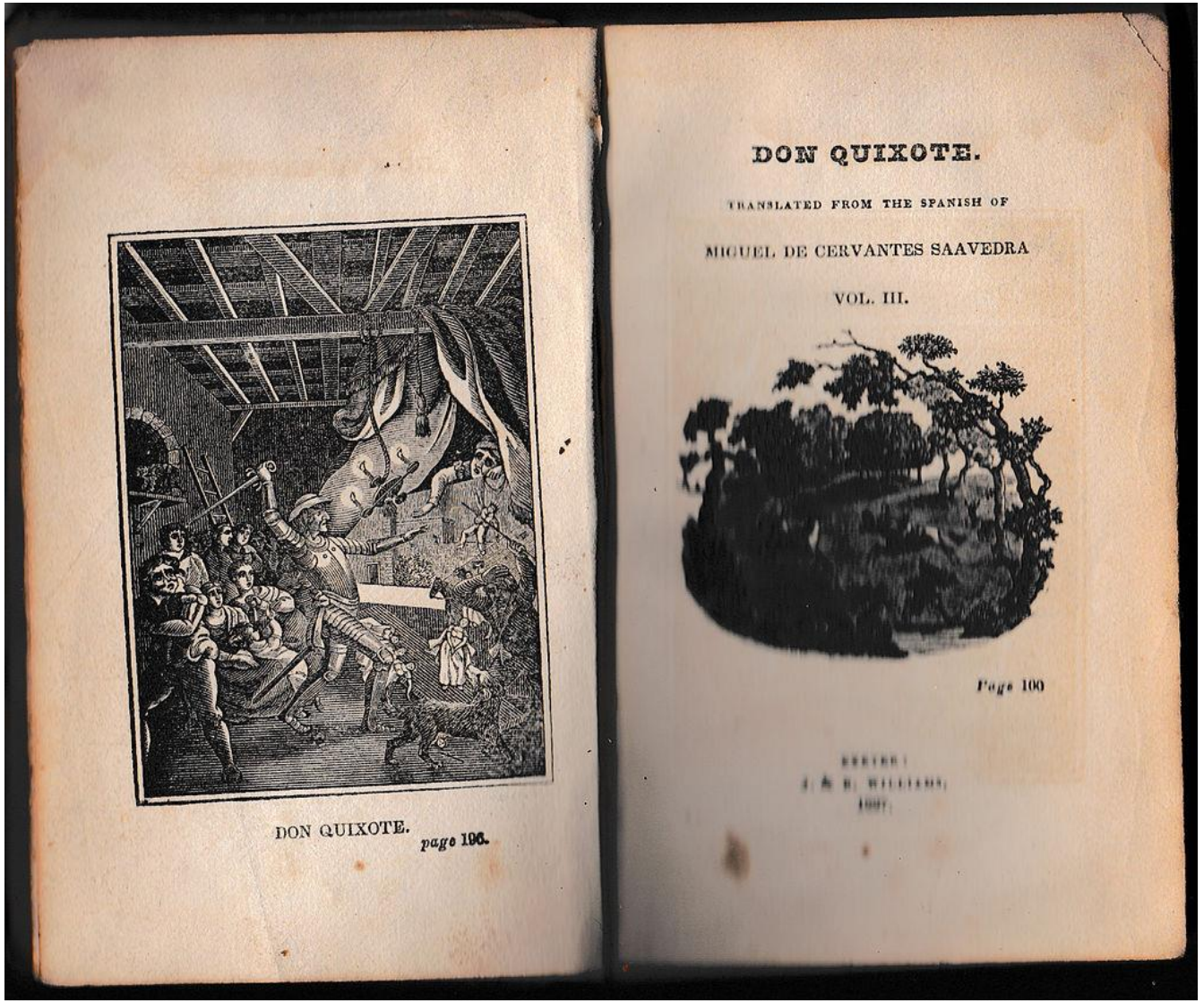


Illustration to Don Quixote de la Mancha by Miguel de Cervantes (the edition translated by Charles Jarvis)

1605

July 4 – A proclamation commands all Roman Catholic seminary priests and Jesuits to leave Ireland by December 10 and directs the laity to attend Church of Ireland services.
July 21 – Pretender Dmitriy is officially crowned Tsar Dimitriy Ioannovich of Russia in Moscow by Patriarch Ignatius.
September 27 – Swedish armies are decisively defeated by Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth cavalry in the Battle of Kircholm.
October
First publication of Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien by Johann Carolus in Strasbourg (Holy Roman Empire), generally regarded as the world's first newspaper. De Nieuwe Tijdinghen, a Dutch proto-newspaper, is also published this year.
Francis Bacon's Of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Human is published in London.
October 27 – The greatest considered Emperor of India and the 3rd Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great died of illness.
Spanish troops of General Spinola occupy Wachtendonk.
November 3 – The 4th Mughal Emperor Jahangir begins his 22-year reign of the Mughal Empire.
November 5 – Gunpowder Plot: A plot to blow up the English Houses of Parliament is foiled when, following a tip-off, Sir Thomas Knyvet, a justice of the peace, finds Catholic plotter Guy Fawkes in a cellar below the Parliament building and orders a search of the area. 36 barrels of gunpowder are found and Fawkes is arrested for trying to kill King James I of England and the members who are scheduled to sit together in Parliament the next day.

Akbar the Great

A strong personality and a successful general, Akbar gradually enlarged the Mughal Empire to include most of the Indian subcontinent. His power and influence, however, extended over the entire subcontinent because of Mughal military, political, cultural, and economic dominance. To unify the vast Mughal state, Akbar established a centralised system of administration throughout his empire and adopted a policy of conciliating conquered rulers through marriage and diplomacy.

1606

January 29 – Pedro Fernandes de Queirós discovers the Pitcairn Islands.
January 24 – Gunpowder Plot: The trial of Guy Fawkes and other conspirators, for plotting against Parliament and James I of England, begins.
January 31 – Guy Fawkes is executed.
February 9 – Pedro Fernandes de Queirós discovers Mehetia.
February 12 – Pedro Fernandes de Queirós discovers Tauere atoll.

George Cruikshank's illustration of Guy Fawkes, published in William Harrison Ainsworth's 1840 novel Guy Fawkes

February 26 – Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon makes the first confirmed sighting of Australia by a European.
March – The Duke of York's ship Duyfken, under Captain Willem Janszoon, explores the western coast of Cape York Peninsula.
March 19 – Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the Fortezza Vecchia Chapel of Saint Francesco, elevates Livorno to the rank of city.
April 10 – Charter of 1606: The First Charter of Virginia is adopted, by which King James I of England grants rights to the Virginia Company (comprising the London Company and Plymouth Company) to settle parts of the east coast of North America.
April 12 – The first version of the Union Flag is created, to be worn as a national flag by English and Scottish ships.
May – Pedro Fernandes de Queirós discovers the islands of Vanuatu; believing them to be Australia, he names them La Austrialia del Espiritu Santo.
May 17 – Supporters of Vasili Shuisky invade the Kremlin, and kill Tsar Dmitry I of Russia.

Charles I (19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649) was King of England, King of Scotland, and King of Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649.
Charles was born into the House of Stuart as the second son of King James VI of Scotland, but after his father inherited the English throne in 1603 (as James I), he moved to England, where he spent much of the rest of his life. He became heir apparent to the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1612 on the death of his elder brother Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales.

GUN-POWDER Plot:

OR,

A Brief Account of that bloudy and subtle Design laid against the King, his Lords and Commons in Parliament, and of a Happy Deliverance by Divine Power.

To the Tune of Him not too high. Licensed according to Order.

TRue Protestants I pray you do draw near,
Unto this Ditty lend attentive Ear;
The Times are New although the Subject's Old,
Likewise it is as true as e'er was told.
When James the First in England Reigned King,

At length, these wretched Romans all agreed
Which way to make the King and Nation bleed,
By Powder, all agreed with joint Consent,
To Blow up both the King and Parliament.
For to keep secret this their Villany.

The Gunpowder Plot of 1605, in earlier centuries often called the Gunpowder Treason Plot or the Jesuit Treason, was a failed assassination attempt against King James I by a group of provincial English Catholics led by Robert Catesby.

The plan was to blow up the House of Lords during the State Opening of Parliament on 5 November 1605

CONCILIVM SEPTEM NOBILIVM ANGLORVM CONIVRANTIVM IN NECEM IACOBI · I ·
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS TOTIVSQ · ANGLICI CONVOCATI PARLEMENTI ·

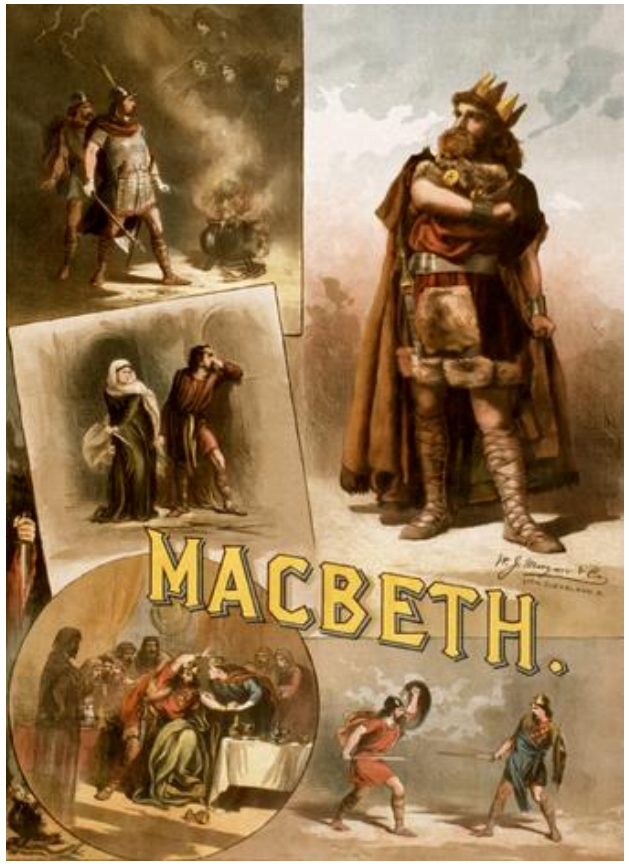
Vides Spectator humanissime hic expressas effigies septem Anglorum qui Regem suum eum præcipues Status Anglici Proceribus ad Parlementum ut vocant convocatis pulvere tormentario simul horrendo modo in ipsa domo Parlemnti euertere voluerunt. Cuius Coniurationis nefandæ Auctores fuere inprimis Robertus Catesby, & Thomas Percy. qui sibi deinde adiunxere alios, Videlicet, Thomam & Robertum Winter. Guidonem Fawkens Johannem & Christopherum Wright quibus demum accessit Baites Roberti Catesbi Famulus. Sed coniuratione hac Diuina providentia & clementia decem cum eis horis ante futurū Cessionem Parlamenti Detecta. & Coniuratis persecutis ex ijs Robertus Catesbi & Thomas Percy ictu sclopeti periere & eorum Capita domū Parlementi inperpetuant rei memoriam imposita cæteri, cum multis alijs. qui eandem in rem conspirarant adhuc captiui detinentur. dignam facinore sententiam expectantes.

Icy se voient les effigies des sept Seigneurs Anglois lesquels de facon nouuelle et fort Horrible on attente contre le Roy et son estat aians entre pris p mines et quantite de pouldre de faire Saillir sa Maiesté auec les premiers Du Royaulme et principaux officiers estans en parlement a Westmonstier les premiers auteurs de la dicte conspiration Sont, Robert Catesby et Thomas Percy, ausquels depuis adioincts Thomas et Robert Winter. Guido Fawkes Jean et Christophe Wright, et depuis encor le Seruiteur dudit Catesby appelle Bates Mais estante lacte. Conspiration decouuerte p la grace et prouidence de Dieu, enuiron dix heures deuant lassemblé et assiette dudict parlement et les dictes Conspirateurs pour suiuis lesdits premiers Auteurs Catesby et Percy sont estés attaincts et tues de Harquebuzade leurs testes coupees et portees a Westmunster et posees la maison du parlament en memoire de l'acte detestable Restans auec plusieurs autres trouues Coulpables dudict faict sont encor prisonniers. attendans larrest du Parlement condigne a leurs merites.

Hie habt ihr, gunstiger Leser, etliche nemlichy der furnemsten Engellander, Welche ohnlangst ihren Konig sampt dem gantzen Parlament mit Buchsen pulfer schrocklicher Weiss zuvertilgen furgenommen nach dem leben abgebildet, vnd sind diese: Robert Catesby vnd Thomas Percy so noch andere hernach zu sich gezogen, nemlth Thomas vnd Robert Winter Guido Fawkes John vnd Christopher Wright, neben Bates Catesbys Diener. nachdem aber die Verrahterey entdeckt, sind Ro: Catesby vnd Percy vondenen so sie verfolgt erschossen, vnd ihre Haupter auff das Parlaments hauss gesetzt worden: die andere aber so noch gefangē. habē noch ihrē verdientē lohn zuerwarten

1606

August (approx.) – Possible first performance of **William Shakespeare's tragedy Macbeth** in London.
August 16 – Battle of Cape Rachado: A Dutch fleet is defeated by the Portuguese.
October – Luís Vaz de Torres is the first European to sail through the Torres Strait.
September 20 – The trial in the gravedigging scandal of Frankenstein begins.
November 11 – The Peace of Zsitvatorok is signed, between the Ottoman and Holy Roman Empires. The independence of Transylvania is recognized by both sides, and Austria's annual tribute to the Ottomans is abolished.



Is a tragedy by William Shakespeare; it is thought to have been first performed in 1606. It dramatises the damaging physical and psychological effects of political ambition on those who seek power for its own sake. Of all the plays that Shakespeare wrote during the reign of James I, who was patron of Shakespeare's acting company, Macbeth most clearly reflects the playwright's relationship with his sovereign. It was first published in the Folio of 1623, possibly from a prompt book, and is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy.

A brave Scottish general named Macbeth receives a prophecy from a trio of witches that one day he will become King of Scotland. Consumed by ambition and spurred to action by his wife, Macbeth murders King Duncan and takes the Scottish throne for himself. He is then wracked with guilt and paranoia. Forced to commit more and more murders to protect himself from enmity and suspicion, he soon becomes a tyrannical ruler. The bloodbath and consequent civil war swiftly take Macbeth and Lady Macbeth into the realms of madness and death.

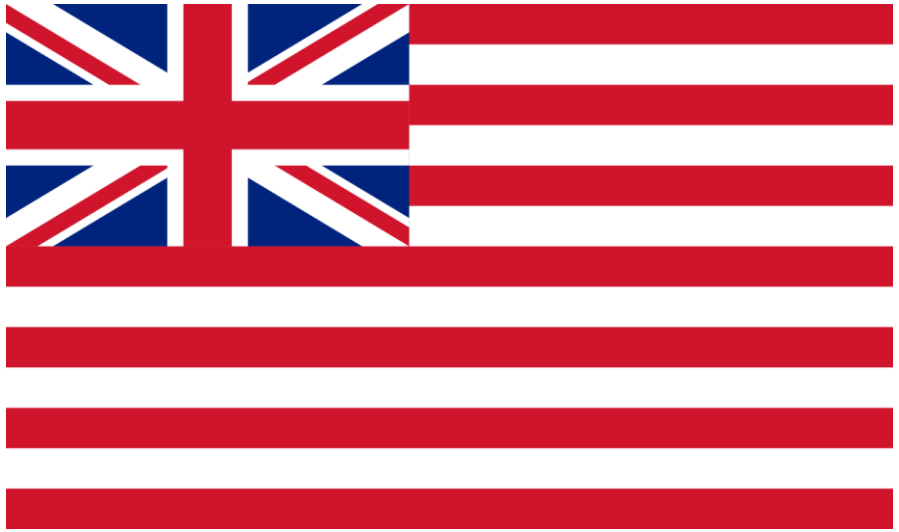
1607

January 13 – The Bank of Genoa fails, after the announcement of national bankruptcy in Spain.
January 19 – San Agustin Church, Manila, is officially completed; by the 21st century it will be the oldest church in the Philippines.
January 30 – A massive wave sweeps along the Bristol Channel, possibly a tsunami, killing 2,000 people.
February 24 – Première of Claudio Monteverdi's L'Orfeo, the earliest fully developed opera in the modern-day repertoire, at the Ducal Palace of Mantua.
March 10 – Battle of Gol in Gojjam: Susenyos defeats the combined armies of Yaqob and Abuna Petros II, which makes him Emperor of Ethiopia.
April 25 – Battle of Gibraltar: A Dutch fleet destroys a Spanish fleet anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar.
April 26 – English colonists make landfall at Cape Henry, Virginia, later moving up the James River.
May 14 – Jamestown, Virginia, is established as the first permanent English settlement in North America, beginning the American frontier.
May 15 – Jamestown: Christopher Newport, George Percy, Gabriel Archer, and others travel six days exploring along the James River up to the falls and Powhatan's village.
May 26 Jamestown: The president directs the fort to be strengthened and armed against the many attacks of the natives: "Hereupon the President was contented the Fort should be pallisadoed, the ordinance mounted, his men armed and exercised, for many were the assaults and Ambuscadoes of the Savages ..." [John Smith, Proceedings (Barbour 1964)]
200 armed Indians attack the Jamestown settlement, killing two and wounding ten.

Johannes Kepler December 27, 1571 – November 15, 1630) was a German astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer. He is a key figure in the 17th-century scientific revolution, best known for his laws of planetary motion, and his books Astronomia nova, Harmonices Mundi, and Epitome Astronomiae Copernicanae. These works also provided one of the foundations for Newton's theory of universal gravitation.

1607

May 28 – Jamestown: The Fort is pallisadoed: "we laboured, pallozadoing our fort" [Gabriel Archer (Arber)].
June 5 – John Hall marries Susanna, daughter of William Shakespeare.
June 8 – Newton rebellion: The Tresham landowners family kills 40–50 peasants, during protests against the enclosure of common land in Newton, Northamptonshire, England, at the culmination of the Midland Revolt.
June 10 – Jamestown: Captain John Smith is released from arrest and sworn in as a member of the colony Council.
June 15 – Jamestown: The triangular fort is completed and armed: "The fifteenth of June we had built and finished our Fort, which was triangle wise, having three Bulwarkes, at every corner, like a halfe Moone, and foure or five pieces of Artillerie mounted in them. We had made our selves sufficiently strong for these Savages. We had also sowne most of our Corne on two Mountaines." [George Percy (Tyler 1952:19)]
June 22 – Christopher Newport sails back to England.
June 27 – Jamestown: The colony bears extreme toil in strengthening the fort [from John Smith, Proceedings (Barbour 1964:210)].



The East India Company (EIC), also known as the Honourable East India Company (HEIC), East India Trading Company (EITC), or the British East India Company, and informally known as John Company, Company Bahadur, or simply The Company, was an English and later British joint-stock company. It was formed to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with Mughal India and the East Indies, and later with Qing China. The company ended up seizing control of large parts of the Indian subcontinent, colonised parts of Southeast Asia, and colonised Hong Kong after a war with Qing China.

1607

August 13 – The ship Gift of God of the Plymouth Company arrives at the mouth of the modern-day Kennebec River in Maine. English colonists establish Fort St. George, also known as the Popham Colony. The settlement lasts little more than a year, before residents return to England in the first oceangoing ship built in the New World, a 30-ton pinnace called The Virginia.
September 5 – Hamlet is performed aboard the East India Company ship Red Dragon, under the command of Capt. William Keeling, anchored off the coast of Sierra Leone, the first known performance of a Shakespeare play outside England in English, and the first by amateurs.
September 10 – Jamestown President Edward Maria Wingfield is deposed, and John Ratcliffe elected.
September 14 – Flight of the Earls: **Hugh O'Neill**, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, and Rudhraighe Ó Domhnail, 1st Earl of Tyrconnell, flee Ireland for Spain with 90 followers, to avoid capture by the English crown, never to return.
October 27 - Halley's Comet is seen by Johannes Kepler
September – The Scrooby Congregation of Protestant English Separatists attempt to flee to the Dutch Republic from Boston, Lincolnshire, but are betrayed, arrested and imprisoned for a time.
December (early) – Captain John Smith of the Jamestown Colony is captured by Opchancanough, and then sent to Chief Powhatan for execution; Pocahontas rescues him.

Hugh O'Neill literally Hugh The Great O'Neill; c. 1550 – 20 July 1616), was an Irish Gaelic lord, Earl of Tyrone (known as the Great Ear and was later created The Ó Néill. O'Neill's career was played out against the background of the Tudor conquest of Ireland, and he is best known for leading the resistance during the Nine Years' War, the strongest threat to English authority in Ireland since the revolt of Silken Thomas.

1608

January

At Jamestown, Virginia, Christopher Newport returns in a ship with the First Supply and about 100 new settlers; he finds only 38 survivors.

Powhatan releases Captain John Smith.

January 7 – Fire destroys "all the houses in the fort" at Jamestown; the fort is repaired in March.

January 8 – Ensign Thomas Savage arrives in Jamestown with the First Supply under Christopher Newport.

January 17 – Emperor Susenyos I of Ethiopia defeats an Oromo army at Ebenat; 12,000 Oromo are reportedly killed at a cost of 400 Amhara.

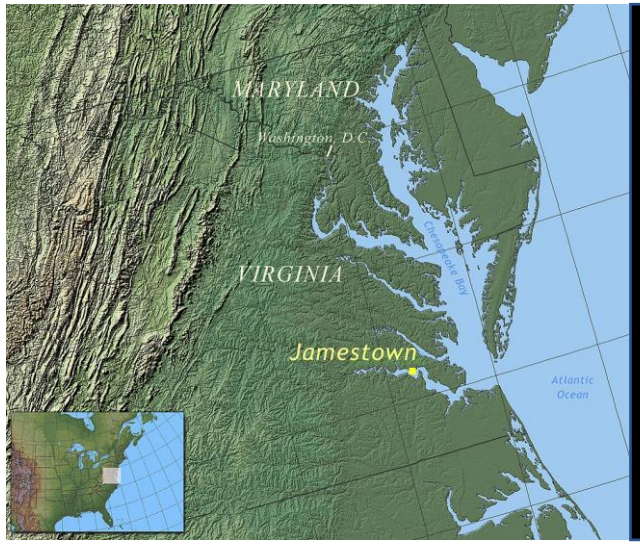
March 18 – Susenyos is formally crowned Emperor of Ethiopia, at the ancient city of Axum.

April 10 – Jamestown, Virginia: Christopher Newport again sails for England.

April 19 – The Burning of Derry launches O'Doherty's Rebellion in the Kingdom of Ireland.

April 20 – Old Bushmills Distillery is first licensed to distil whiskey at Bushmills, County Antrim, Ireland by King James I.

May 14 – The Protestant Union is founded in Auhausen.



The Jamestown settlement in the Colony of Virginia was the first permanent English settlement in the Americas. It was located on the northeast bank of the James (Powhatan) River about 2.5 mi (4 km) southwest of the center of modern Williamsburg. It was established by the Virginia Company of London as "James Fort" on May 4, 1607 O.S.; (May 14, 1607 N.S.),[3] and was considered permanent after a brief abandonment in 1610. It followed several failed attempts, including the Lost Colony of Roanoke, established in 1585 on Roanoke Island. Jamestown served as the colonial capital from 1616 until 1699.

1608

July 3 – The settlement of Quebec City is founded by Samuel de Champlain.
July – The English ship Mary and Margaret, captained by Christopher Newport, leaves England bound for Jamestown, Virginia.
August 24 – The first official English representative to India, Captain William Hawkins, lands at Surat.
September 10 – John Smith is elected council president of Jamestown, and begins expanding the fort.
September 21 – The University of Oviedo, Spain is founded.
October 1 – At Jamestown, a second supply ship, the Mary and Margaret, arrives with Christopher Newport, including 70 settlers, bringing the population back up to 120; the passengers include eight glassmen.
October 2 – Dutch lens maker **Hans Lippershey** demonstrates the first telescope in the Dutch Parliament.
December – Jamestown: Christopher Newport returns to England carrying cargo with "tryals of Pitch, Tarre, Glasse, Frankincense, Sope Ashes ..."

Hans Lippershey (1570 – buried 29 September 1619), also known as Johann Lippershey or Lippershey, was a German-Dutch spectacle-maker. He is commonly associated with the invention of the telescope, because he was the first one who tried to obtain a patent for it. It is, however, unclear if he was the first one to build a telescope.
Hans Lipperhey is known for the earliest written record of a refracting telescope, a patent he filed in 1608. His work with optical devices grew out of his work as a spectacle maker, an industry that had started in Venice and Florence in the thirteenth century, and later expanded to the Netherlands and Germany.

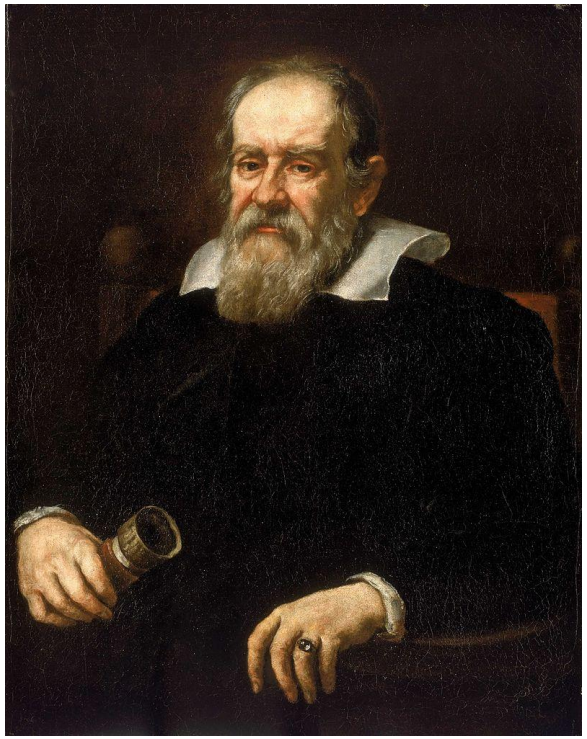
1609

January–June
January – The Basque witch trials begin.
January 15 – One of the world's first newspapers, Avisa Relation oder Zeitung, begins publication in Wolfenbüttel (Holy Roman Empire).
January 31 – The Bank of Amsterdam is established.
February 4 – The last day of Keichō (according to the Japanese lunar calendar).
March – Hugo Grotius publishes Mare Liberum, his legal text on freedom of the seas, in Leiden.
April 4
King Philip III of Spain signs an edict to expel of all Moriscos from his country (see September.
English explorer Henry Hudson, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sets out from Amsterdam in the Halve Maen.
April 5 – Invasion of Ryukyu in Japan: Soldiers of the Shimazu clan capture the castle on Ryukyu Island, beginning to make the Ryukyu Kingdom a vassal of Satsuma Han. But Ryukyu was still allowed to keep itself a tribute state of Ming dynasty and Qing dynasty.
April 9 – By the Treaty of Antwerp the Netherlands and Spain agree to the Twelve Years' Truce (1609–1621) in the Eighty Years' War, allowing the Dutch East India Company to trade within the Spanish Empire.
May 20 – London publisher Thomas Thorpe issues Shake-speares Sonnets, with a dedication to "Mr. W.H.", and the poem A Lover's Complaint appended; it is uncertain whether this publication has Shakespeare's authority.
May 23 – The Second Virginia Charter is officially ratified; it is intended to replace the council with a governor, who has absolute control in the colony.

The Exchange Bank of Amsterdam (Dutch: Amsterdamsche Wisselbank) was an early bank, vouched for by the city of Amsterdam, established in **1609,** the precursor to, if not the first, modern central bank.
During the last decade of the Republic of the United Provinces, in 1790, the premium on the Bank's money disappeared, and by the end of the year it had declared itself insolvent. The City of Amsterdam assumed control of the bank in 1791. The Nederlandsche Bank was established in 1814 and took over money issue duties for the new Kingdom of the Netherlands, while the Wisselbank entered liquidation in 1820.

1609

July – Samuel de Champlain claims the Lake Champlain area of Vermont, for the Kingdom of France.
July 6 – Bohemia is granted freedom of religion (Letter of Majesty).
July 10 – The German Catholic League is formed to counteract the Protestant Union.
July 23 – A hurricane at sea separates the nine London Company's ships (600 more settlers) en route to relieve the Jamestown settlement; one ship sinks, and the Sea Venture is driven ashore at Bermuda on July 25, thus effectively first settling the colony.
July 30 – At what is now Crown Point, New York, Samuel de Champlain participates in a battle between the Huron and Iroquois, shooting and killing two Iroquois chiefs; this helps set the tone for French–Iroquois relations for the next 100 years.
August 25 – **Galileo Galilei** demonstrates his first telescope to Venetian officials.
August 28 – Henry Hudson is the first European to see Delaware Bay.
August – Seven ships arrive at the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, with 200–300 men, women, and children, reporting the Sea Venture wrecked near Bermuda.
September 2 – Henry Hudson enters New York Bay, aboard the Halve Maen.
September 10 – Jamestown: Capt. George Percy replaces Captain John Smith as president of the Council, and Smith returns to England.
September 11 – Valencia expels all the Moriscos (see April 4).
September 11–12 – Henry Hudson in the Halve Maen sails into Upper New York Bay, and begins a journey up the Hudson River.
October 12 – A version of the rhyme Three Blind Mice is published in London. The editor, and possible author of the verse, is the teenage Thomas Ravenscroft.



Galileo studied speed and velocity, gravity and free fall, the principle of relativity, inertia, projectile motion and also worked in applied science and technology, describing the properties of pendulums and "hydrostatic balances", inventing the thermoscope and various military compasses, and using the telescope for scientific observations of celestial objects. His contributions to observational astronomy include the telescopic confirmation of the phases of Venus.